GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100⅝; closed at 100⅝.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11⅝c. In Liverpool at 6⅛d.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

WEATHER REPORT.

For Atlanta, Ga., July 19 1878.

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING, FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.985	28.872	28.869	28.889

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
84°	98°	86°	89°	103°	78°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun...138°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air.				Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES
59	33	55	49	.

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the .... North
2 P.M.—Wind .... Calm
9 P.M.—Wind .... Calm

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M. .... Clear
2 P.M. .... Fair
9 P.M. .... Fair

YELLOW-FEVER IN NEW YORK.

Several Undoubted Cases Developed.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The report was prevalent yesterday that yellow fever had broken out among the seamen on the United States men of war, Colorado and Vermont, and the employees of the navy yard. Investigation by the board of health showed that there had been at the naval hospital

SIX CASES OF DISEASE

pronounced to be yellow fever, three of which had proved fatal. Commodore Nicholson denies that the disease is yellow fever, that the patients were treated for billious fever. Three patients are now in the hospital—Michael Flynn and G. F. Oldey, sailors, and Michael Carrol, landsman. The primary symptoms in every case are those of remittent billious fever, but some of the physicians fear that symptoms of the dreaded malady, yellow fever, may be

DEVELOPED AT ANY MOMENT.

Meanwile every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the malady.

TWO MORE CASES.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Two seamen, Daniel Willis and James McDonald, were taken with yellow fever on board the United States receiving ship Vermont, lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, to-day, and were removed to quarantine.

COLORADO.

The Democratic Nominee for Governor—The Platform.

PUEBLO, COL., July 19.—The democratic state convention yesterday nominated W. A. H. Lovel for governor and re nominated Thos. M. Patterson for representative in congress, both by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM

affirms a strict construction of the constitution, with all the amendments, as follows: Supremacy of civil over military power; complete severance of church and state, and the protection of the common school system; that every honest voter should approve of an investigation and exposure of the frauds by which the will of the American people has been set aside and their choice for president and vice president deprived of the high offices to which they were elected. It disclaims any purpose of interfering with the title of president, made valid by order of congress.

THE HARD TIMES.

New York Adds Several Names to the Roll.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A. M. & R. Davis, manufacturers of umbrellas, has suspended. Liabilities, $300,000; assets nominally much larger.

The following failures also, unannounced:

Slate, Woodman & Co., manufacturers of blank books. Their liabilities will not exceed $100,000.

Walter & Gidding, manufacturers of paints. Liabilities, $100,000; nominal assets, $58,000.

George Y. Kitchin & Co., dealers in gas fixtures and china. Liabilities, $33,000; assets nominally, $39,000.

Andrew J. Kerwin, a well known builder, is bankrupt. Liabilities, nearly $2,000,000; assets very small.

THE SHRIEKERS IN CONVENTION

All the Sour Old Women in the Country Together.

ROCHESTER, July 19.—The thirteenth anniversary of the National Women's Rights association is in session. Among those present are Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lozier, Phoebe Cousins, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Matilda Joslin Gage, and representatives from all parts of the country. The attendance is very large. Miss Stanton was elerted president of the National Women's Suffrage association for the coming year, and Miss Anthony chairman of the executive committee.

The Chinese Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Col. Bee, attorney for the Chinese, (six companies), is preparing a letter to the president in relation to the Chinese question, setting forth statements regarding immigration based upon the official records. During the past two years, up to June 1st, the emigration and death rate of the Chinese have exceeded the immigration by about five hundred. The entire number of Chinese on the Pacific coast does not exceed sixty thousand.

Assault on an Editor.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—Editor A. H. Byington's severe criticism in his Norwalk Gazette, of congressman Levi Warner's course at Washington, resulted, last night, in an assault upon him by Warner, who struck him over the head with a heavy cane. Byington took it away from him and struck him several times and walked off with the cane in his possession.

A Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Cincinnati express train from Cleveland, on the Hamilton and Dayton railroad, was stopped near Miamisburg last evening by a tree across the track. The freight train following ran into the rear coach, wrecking it, and injuring E. G. Hewitt, of this city, internally. R. C. Cumback, of New Orleans, suffered compound fracture of the leg.

Off Again.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president, General Sherman and Attorney General Devens left for Ohio to-night. The president this evening, before his departure from Washington, signed the appointment of A. S. Badger as postmaster at New Orleans, vice Parker, suspended.

Conover Nominated.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch from Jacksonville says the republicans of the first district yesterday nominated S. B. Conover, present senator, for congress, and adopted resolutions indorsing Hayes's southern policy and Conover's course in the senate.

The Rarus Race.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Rarus made two trials against time for a special purse of $1,000. Time 2:19; 2:19½.

IN THE DISTRICTS.

GLIMPSES OF THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES AROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

Gossips from the Various Battle-Fields—The Last News from the Primaries—The Casting of the Horoscope.

THE BLAZING SEVENTH.

SOME INTERVIEWS ON THE RACE—AN ALLUSION TO MR. STEPHENS—THE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

The other day we met Mr. Lowry, a merchant at Rockmart, in Polk county. We asked him about the race in the seventh. "I think," he replied, "that Lester will carry Polk county. It will be very close there, anyhow. It went for Felton by 450 votes, or more, I believe, last election."

"Why do you think it will now go for Lester?"

"Because I see things changing that way, Lester has gained votes right along."

"Do you know of any votes that have been changed?"

"Yes. My own views have changed. I was for Felton before, and I am for Lester now."

We learned from Mr. Lowry that the current had set bravely Lesterward in Polk, and that he would gain hundreds of votes in that county alone.

A VOICE FROM CHEROKEE.

Major A. H. Moore, of Cherokee county, who has some mining interests near Canton, says that he believes that the vote in Cherokee will be very close. He says that the idea of Felton's getting 1,100 majority there as he did before is perfectly ridiculous. "The vote will be very close in Cherokee. It may not go for Lester, but it will come very near doing so. His popularity is surprising. Nearly everybody knows him and everybody likes him."

"WHERE'S THE CAT?"

In his speech at Cartersville Dr. Felton, after alluding to Mr. Stephens in the most eulogistic terms—calling him "the greatest man he ever knew," told the following historical anecdote:

He says he was once in Mr. Stephens's room when a letter was received from a gentleman in the eighth district, a very pleading letter, asking that he would explain fully and definitely what he meant by his telegram announcing that he would "stand" for congress. In reply Mr. Stephens sent Aleck, his negro, to a Washington bookstore and bought a picture, which he sent to the letter writer as an answer. The picture was entitled "where is the cat?" It represented a family moving. The furniture, family and all were on the dray, and the procession was about to start when the father said, "where's the cat?"

And after looking, for a long time in vain, for the missing feline you discover that the whole picture is a cat—that it is all cat and nothing but cat. And Mr. Stephens replied that his telegram meant "stand" all over—just as the picture meant cat—nothing but cat.

LESTER AT SMYRNA.

Judge Lester will speak at Smyrna, in Cobb county, on Saturday night. He has not as yet had a reply to his letter asking that Felton canvass with him, and is consequently unable to lay out any extended programme at present. He just picks the boys up at random as he goes along. He will manage to see them all, however, before the thing is over. He will speak at Calhoun next Monday. Dr. Felton has been invited to speak there on the same day.

IN THE FIFTH.

WHAT AN OBSERVING POLITICIAN HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

We had a talk, in our sanctum yesterday afternoon, with a gentleman living in this district, and who has always had a deep interest in political affairs—having attended two or three of the conventions. He said:

"I believe Nat Hammond will be nominated. My reason for so thinking is that he is the second choice of nearly [illegible] have their local [illegible] trict. Of [illegible], but I believe they will unite on Hammond when they give up their special favorites. He is the ablest man in the field. This is very generally conceded."

"Will there be so stubborn a struggle as to give a second choice man a chance?"

"Of course there will. There are 34 votes in the convention. It will take 23 to nominate. I think Candler will go in with 11; Stewart, 11; Duncan, 6; Hammond, 6. This may be changed before the convention meets. Hammond may have 10 or even 12, taking 4 from Candler and 2 from Stewart. But the above will not be materially changed. One thing I consider certain. No man can go in with over fourteen votes. I don't think any one can go in with more than twelve. Now see how far off from a nomination this is. It is a long and rough road to get over."

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

MR. BLOUNT WILL HARDLY HAVE ANY OPPOSITION

In the eighth district it is hardly probable that Mr Blount, the present incumbent, will have any opposition. He will probably be renominated and returned without a fight.

THE NINTH.

The race in this district will be between Mr. Bell and Dr. Carlton for the nomination, and if made without any dissension in the convention, either one can beat Mr. Speer, the independent. The nominations takes place in this district at Gainesville, about the 1st of August. The delegates are all selected, and are influential men, and men who will carry strenght to the nominee.

THE EIGHTH.

Here the organized democracy is probably stronger than in any other district in the state. We just wish there was a man in the district with cheek enough to try and beat the nominee of the Thomson convention. This nomination will be made the first of August. Many of the counties in the district have selected their delegates, and strange to say they are nearly all pledged, and yet we hear of no unfairness, nothing about rings, cliques, etc. It shows Mr. Stephens's popularity with the organized democracy. Mr Stephens's predecessor, Gen. A. R. Wright, was elected over an independent and a republican. We really believe, in fact we have no doubt about it, that if Mr. Stephens is the nominee of the Thomson convention, and there is no doubt about his being, he could beat an independent or radical by the very largest majority ever given in the 8th. We can safely say that this district is now the banner democratic district of the state.

THE FOURTH.

The news from this district indicates a warm campaign for the nomination between Harris, Smith and Tuggle.

Harris is a hard man to beat. Tuggle says he can do it. Smith's friends think he can. Harris keeps putting in his licks, and it is telling—so the boys say.

THE POST-MORTEM TALK.

A Lively Scene in the House of Lords Giving Austria Trouble—Evacuation of the Forts.

LONDON, July 19.—Earl Beaconsfield in summing up the general results of the treaty as regards European Turkey pointed out that, exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, it still contained sixty thousand square miles and a population of 26,000,000. When the line of the Balkans was fixed Prince Bismark had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He (Beaconsfield) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea. Russia having only Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them the war would have been long and expensive, and, probably, like most wars, would have ended in a compromise. The government did not want to enter into any unnecessary responsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished empire. Let Russia keep what she has obtained. England said thus far and no further. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for a constant war or fears of war between them.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared in the house of lords, last night, that he had to state on behalf of his colleagues, Lords Beaconsfield, Cairn and Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Right Hon. Mr. Smith, the Duke of Richmond and Right Hon. Mr. Cross, that Lord Derby's statement relative to a secret expedition for seizing Cyprus, was not correct. There was quite a scene of excitement, during which Lord Salisbury was called to order for saying the statement was not true.

ALL THE MORNING PAPERS,

excepting the Daily News, comment favorably on Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the house of lords last evening. The Times thinks that Lord Derby transgressed his rights and customs which was desirable to uphold in making public his recollections of former discussions of the cabinet. The scene in the house is said to have surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within living memory. Every part of the chamber was densely crowded. The passage between Salisbury and Derby was very sharp. Salisbury said Derby was constantly making revelations. This was his third speech since he left the cabinet, and on each occasion we had an installment of the same fatal tale. Like Dr. Oates he said Lord Derby did not know how much the public would endure, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far his (Salisbury's) memory served, he said Derby's statement was not true. On being called to order, Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impugn Derby's veracity.

CALLING FOR INFORMATION.

The Marquis Hartington gave notice in the house of commons that he would at an early day call attention to the papers relating to the eastern question and move a resolution.

AN EXPLANATION

Mr. Wm. A. Smith, first admiralty, in replying to Lord Robert Montague said, Admiral Hornby, telegraphs to the flag captain of the British fleet in the Aegen sea that he has had an interview with General Todleben, who stated that he had heard nothing of the firing into the British man-of-war sent to demand the release of the English sailors detained by the Russians near the gulf of Saros. Todlebein extremely regretted the occurrence. The premier sent an officer specially to the gulf of Saros to inquire concerning affairs.

THE RESOLUTION

which Lord Hartington gave notice in the house of commons, to-day, he should offer, will be as follows:

Resolved, That while the house has learned with satisfaction that the troubles in the east have terminated by treaty at Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self-government to some of the populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that in regard to Asiatic Turkey the military liabilities of the country have been unnecessarily extended; that the undefined engagements entered into by her majesty's government relative to a better [illegible] while not sufficiently [illegible] the Asiatic [illegible] provided for securing their fulfillment, and that these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of parliament.

The debate on the resolution will probably open on the 29th inst.

THE TROUBLE IN BATOUM.

LONDON, July 19.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Turkish commissioners at Varna and Shumla are engaged in moving the troops and war material. The surrender of these fortresses will take place shortly. The porte having expressed the apprehension of a conflict between the Russians and Lazis at Batoum, Prince Labanoff replied that the Russians were in a position to guarantee the maintenance of order.

The British consul at Trebizonde telegraphs that the Russians are marching towards Batoum, and that 8,000 Lazis, displaying the British flag, are concentrated to defend the town.

RELEASE OF THE SAILORS.

LONDON, July 19.—The British sailors detained by the Russian troops near the gulf of Saros, have returned to the fleet.

TRIFLING WITH AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 19.—Caratheorodori Pasha raises difficulties in his negotiations with the Austrian government relative to the occupation of the Turkish provinces. He insists that the sultan's sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovinia be recognized and the duration and extent of the occupation to be previously settled. Neither the date of the departure of General Phillippovich nor the movement of the army across the frontier has yet been fixed on account of the pending deliberations. It is understood, however, that the porte has been informed that postponement of Austrian occupation beyond a certain date will be inadmissable.

A RAILROAD TO EDEN.

The Daily News believes that two parties of railroad experts under the direction of the government, will examine the Tigris and Euphrates valleys for a test railway route to the Persian gulf.

The rumor of the probability of the resignation of Count Corti, the Italian prime minister, is denied from several sources. The entire ministry approve of his conduct, and will accept the responsibility therefor before the parliament. Fifty meetings favoring the annexation of southern Tyrol to Italy are organizing in the principal towns.

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS.

A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette announces that Russia proposes to appoint diplomatic agents at the various points of Asiatic Turkey to watch Russian interests. Russia is also making efforts to secure an early construction of the proposed railway from Ovenburg into Central Asia, a distance of 200 German miles. The money required for the undertaking will be raised by a loan.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S TROUBLES.

A Times Berlin dispatch says that Gortschakoff returned to St. Petersburg instead of going to Wildbad, as had been intended.

A Berlin dispatch to the the Standard says that Gortschakoff goes to St. Petersburg to oppose the intrigues for his own overthrow and Schouvaloff's promotion.

A Roundabout Way.

LONDON, July 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome says negotiations are now in an advanced stage whereby the papal nuncio residing at Munich will have jurisdiction over the Catholic church and bishops in Prussia. This compromise would probably lead to a conciliatory arrangement between Prussia and the vatican.

Tibbits Leaves Us.

TROY, July 19.—George M. Tibbits, an old and prominent citizen, left an estate of two millions.

SCORED FOR STEWART.

THE BARBECUE AT JONESBORO YESTERDAY.

Speeches by Messrs. Pittman, Candler, Hammond and Stewart—A Large Attendance and Much Enthusiasm.

Special to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, GA., July 19.—In response to public notices and invitations extensively circulated the people of Fayette, Henry, Clayton and some of the other adjoining counties assembled *en masse* at this place to-day in public meeting to listen to the

DISCUSSION OF THE POLITICAL ISSUES

by the various candidates for congress in this district, and to enjoy a barbecue and social reunion. At least three thousand people were assembled in the beautiful grove west of the town, known as the fair grounds, where ample conveniences had been arranged for their comfort. At 10 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the excellent brass band of Jonesboro discoursed some excellent music, when Colonel John L. Doyal announced the programme of the day. Col. J. T. Spence introduced

THE HON. DANIEL PITTMAN,

of Fulton, who, in a speech of some forty-five minutes, claimed marked attention from the large audience. The speech was one of those characteristic ones for which Judge Pittman has notably become famous. He pictured the condition of the country in colors which every one present understood and recognized as true. The depreciation of property, the [illegible] of capital, the inactivity in business circles for want of sufficient circulating medium, the silence of the manufacturers' machinery and the low price of produce were explained in plain but eloquent language. While the policy of government in submitting to the behests and tyranny of the moneyed power in the course of the past fifteen years was described in such a manner as will not soon be forgotten, and the results of those odious acts of the congress of the United States, whereby the people were robbed for the purpose of enriching the bondholder were pointed out, and the injustice and wrongs perpetrated were condemned, as they deserved. He discussed the theory and experience of finance legislation in all of its bearings, giving evidence of the fact that he had thoroughly studied his subject, and understood it, and offered suitable suggestions for the relief from the impending dangers of bankruptcy and ruin, which surround and threaten every business interest.

COL. N. J. HAMMOND,

of Fulton, was next introduced. To many readers of the CONSTITUTION who know him it is useless to say that he made a forcible and eloquent address, for they know he always does this. An effort lasting some half hour or more he too chained the audience's attention on the various topics discussed, while he especially discoursed upon political issues, save as they affected the harmony of the democratic party; he at times would humorously refer to the arguments of Judge Pittman and the issues which he presented, in a pleasing and effective manner, receiving the plaudits of his hearers; and at other times he would express the great desire he had to represent this fifth congressional district, giving as a special reason therefor to be at the jubilee when the democratic party will have secured the entire reins of government, when peace and prosperity of the people would be assured, and the evils which now exist in great measure will have been provided for by the present congress.

HON. M. A. CANDLER,

the present representative, was next introduced. His address was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the principles of the democratic party and arraigning the republican [illegible] Judge Pittman's speech by saying that he was an advocate of the one idea party which Peter Cooper's [illegible] purpose it had in view was to weaken either one or the other of the two great parties—the democratic or republican. He explained the creation of the electoral commission, and the reasons which led to the passage of the bill authorizing it. Whether it was owing to the excessive heat or some other cause, his audience began to thin out very materially, and to wander about and group themselves in small squads beyond a distance where they could not hear him. It was regretted by many, who gave expression to their regret that while he was speaking of the acts of his fellow democrats in congress in their effort to remove the shackles placed upon them by the republican party, he failed to give a reason for not voting with them for the repeal of the resumption act.

AND NOW TO REFRESHMENTS

Shortly after the conclusion of this speech dinner was announced, when all repaired to an adjoining space where three long tables heavily laden with barbecued meat with condiments was spread in bountiful profusion. An hour was pleasantly employed in the destruction of the repast. At 2 o'clock the audience was called to the platform to listen to

HON. JOHN D. STEWART,

of Spalding, who had arrived an hour previous. This distinguished gentleman, notwithstanding the oppressive heat which prevailed at this hour seemed perfectly at home in the discussion presented by him. His speech was also for harmony in the democratic party, as those who had preceded him. After some remarks congratulatory to his hearers, he approached the subject of legislation which had affected the people's interest by enhancing the wealth of the bondholder. His denunciations of the course pursued were marked with an earnestness and spirit which was commendable, and while he did not take the advanced ideas of paying off all the bonds in greenbacks, he insisted that those acts of congress which had been passed changing bonds payable in currency to bonds payable in gold the resumption act and similar ones should be repealed.

ELECTING THE DELEGATES.

When the speaking was over a meeting of Clayton county was held in the court house for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Barnesville convention, having been called together by Col. W. A. Tignor, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic party. The meeting was organized by selecting Capt. Mann as president and —— Mann as secretary.

Col. W. Watterson moved that a committee composed of the following gentlemen, namely: Judge J. A. McConnell, W. T. Kimsey, Joseph Lites, W. C. G. Jones, J. M. Walker, and J. J. Dorsey, be appointed to nominate delegates to the convention.

The motion being adopted, the committee retired and soon presented the names of W. M. McConnell and J. L. Doyal as delegates, with W. C. G. Jones and W. L. Waterson as alternates. After one or two motions offered for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people as to their choice of candidates, which were withdrawn before they were put, these delegates were elected. Col. Doyal offered a preamble and set of resolutions pledging the meeting to support the nominee of the convention; for the abolishment of the two-thirds rule, and instructing the delegates to vote for Col. John D. Stewart, which were adopted.

Everything connected with the day's transactions

PASSED OFF VERY PLEASANTLY.

I heard of no disturbance to mar the occasion and considering the crowd there was less drunkenness for a political gathering of its size, that I have ever seen. The marshal and his assistants maintained the best order not only on the grounds where the barbecue was held but also elsewhere. I noticed a spirit of enterprise exhibited by one of Atlanta's citizens which is at least worthy of note, which was

CAPT. JOHN KEELY'S EFFORT

to advertise his business which was quite successfully done throughout the counties by one of his clerks, Mr. Cook, who industriously distributed hand bills in every direction.

There were other matters which claimed attention.

J. H. S.

Horrible Murder.

An agricultural laborer, named Watkins, wife and three children, have been murdered with revolting accessories at Stangibby, near Newport, Wales. A Spanish sailor on the tramp was arrested at Newport, and is believed to be the murderer. The murder was committed for plunder.

THE SOUTHLAND.

Excursion on the Florence Down Oglethorpe Bay—Jekyl Island—St. Andrew's Sound—Unparalleled Inducements to Emigrants—A "Wrinkle" for Consideration of Speculators—Gov. Colquitt's Opinion of Our Section of Georgia for Emigration—Barnesville "Cat-Fish Club"—Cumberland Island—Regatta at St. Simon's on the 20th.

BRUNSWICK-BY-THE-SEA, July 15, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: While all the rest of the world is gasping and dying for a breath of fresh air, I thought a letter, which I can scarcely write legibly for the breeze blowing my paper about, would in a manner regale and refresh you.

Though a dweller by the sea since early childhood, I do not think I ever had such a feeling sense of the refreshing exhilarating effects of its life giving breezes as on Wednesday last, when, with a large party of friends and acquaintances, we sailed from Brunswick to Cumberland. We were soon speeding down the bright waters of Oglethorpe bay, leaving Brunswick with its smoking saw mills and busy vessels and turned to Regatta Island on our right with relief, for it appeared a great emerald set in the blue enamel of the bay. We saw St. Simon's on our left, with its beautiful lighthouse, whose pure white contrasted finely with the mass of vivid green surrounding it. We entered Jekyl creek. One could have tossed a biscuit on shore. We imagined this beautiful island with its superb beach, and handsome groves, transformed, through the judicious use of a little money and public spirit, from its present wild solitude into a veritable garden of Eden. In order to enjoy the view and avoid the sun, I went on the lower deck, and standing in the bow of the boat fairly revelled in the breeze. Crossing St. Andrew's sound, we had a touch of the rude caresses of Old Ocean; just sufficient to hint to the unwary to keep quiet. I thought of my hundred north Georgia friends and drank to them in great long draughts of sea breeze. The glancing, dancing, wavelets; the foamy, bubbling paths, marking the currents of the numerous creeks finding their way back to their source, the sea; the white-winged curlews circling overhead; all conspired to make it a mere luxury to live.

SOUTH-EASTERN GEORGIA.

And just here I will give an outline of a conversation between Mr. Couper and Dr. Blain, which I think will interest your many readers as much as it did me; and in so doing rebound to the benefit of my section of our noble old state. Mr. C. remarked: "As you have the pen of the ready writer, and admission to the widely-circulated columns of THE CONSTITUTION, I wonder you do not write up our sea islands and wiregrass section. Cumberland is getting to be known, besides, as you will soon be there, you can see that one of the series. My favorite of them all is Jekyl. One advantage is its greater accessibility, being so near Brunswick. It is about two miles wide by eight long, with a magnificent beach, smooth and hard on the ocean, which could be readily reached by shell roads, for which the shell are right at hand. There are [illegible] hunting of all kinds, and fishing can be [illegible]. Stock multiplies and increases without care; vegetation is rank. A first-class hotel on this island would be filled in summer by our north Georgians longing for cool sea breezes; and in winter by northerners in search of a mild, equable climate in connection with decent beds and comfortable food. But aside from the islands, with a full knowledge of our entire state from Toccoa to St. Mary's, from Savannah to Columbus, I assert, and but echo the declarations I believe, of Governor Colquit in his address at Americus before the State Agricultural association, that there is no part of the state of Georgia (nor do I believe of the United States,) better, or as well adopted to the needs of the emigrant, the man who means work, and plows himself, than along the line of the Macon and Brunswick, and the Brunswick and Albany railroads. Of course there are favored valleys and rice plantations, but at fabulous prices per acre, which cannot be considered by the class we are interested in reaching. Here at one and two dollars per acre land can be bought which, with suitable cultivation, will produce liberally both corn and vegetables."

Dr. Blain replied: "Yes, look at Dr. Lott's success, near Waycross. Upon just this soil, with barely rain sufficient to moisten the ground he raised 75 bushels of corn to the acre, and had he been blessed with favorable rains, claims that he could easily have raised 100 bushels per acre. This proves what can be done. Dr. Lott has in operation also a successful vineyard, as can be imagined from his building a cellar 30x60 feet wherein to store the barrels of wine he expects to make from grapes now being gathered."

The doctor (B) describes the vineyard as being magnificent in its lush, fullness and fragrance.

The superintendent of the vineyard, who is a Frenchman, from the wine-growing districts of France, "declares the country quite as favorable in soil and climate for grape culture as that of his old home."

CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

What a field for capital! I was so absorbed in the discussion of the great resources of our grand old Georgia that I found we had passed Little Cumberland light-house, and were fast approaching Cumberland itself, with its white hills of sand and moss-grown oaks. There followed a hurried gathering of children and baskets, and soon we were literally "walking a plank," which is the only disagreeable feature of the trip. This will doubtless be remedied when travel will repay the outlay. Mrs. Roberts's house presented a most cheerful and pleasant outlook from its grove of oaks, under whose welcome shade we threw ourselves, at least I did, and "surveyed the landscape o'er."

And this is what I saw: A beautiful expanse of smooth water, but no ocean; that, alas! was three miles off, just behind those glistening white sand hills, and beyond that house on a bluff, with the fields of waving corn. Near by stands Mr. Bunkley, the keen, sharp visaged proprietor of the rival hotel (?) "nearer the beach," making his bargains for the use of his teams with the stultified excursionists, who had expected to walk right into the surf from the landing, and who had but little stomach for walking or driving a "marsh tackey" two or three miles in the sun. However, the wagons soon filled, and passed out of sight.

Under the shade of the fine old oaks commanding a view of all the passing steamers, presenting a most picturesque effect, were pitched the white tents of the "Barnesville Catfish Club." As I lay lazily wondering "what manner of men," these "catfish" might be, I saw emerging from one of the tents the very ideal of the companion for such an excursion. A jovial, stout gentleman, whose round face, and dark eyes fairly beamed with good nature behind a pair of glasses; he must have at least been of German proclivities; then appeared the lively, active, lithe man, essential to complete the club, and without which a club would be nothing. Several ladies, who unfortunately I did not get a front view of, enlivened the scene. They seemed intent upon some anticipated arrival, the Nimrod, perhaps. Pretty soon *he* came, and "oh ye gods and little fishes!" Such a roar as made the welkin ring, and no wonder; a young man, judging by the step and figure. The face was invisable—for such a hat as I never saw; it must have been a foot high in the crown, and half a yard wide in the brim, ornamented with a huge silver buckle; a swallow-tail coat of a gay plaid, which would require at least three coats to give dimensions of the plaid; and such a neck-tie! it defies description. The "cat-fish" went for him in a body until he threw down his gun and lifted his empty (of game) hands in surrender, though I believe he redeemed himself by confiscating the string of fish of a companion. I can not tell it as funny as it was, but I just roared laughing in sympathy.

A huge shark was displayed for the edification of the up-country folks—dead, of course. Mrs. Roberts, the pleasant-faced gentlewoman who has taken the former "Club house," keeps a clean, comfortable house, and will, when she is regularly settled and becomes known, receive the patronage she will merit. There were about forty boarders, I understand. Friend Nathans, of the Seaport Appeal, I last saw making desperate efforts at imitating the great Kane, en route for Bunkley. He will no doubt give his clientele a racy description of his experience in his next issue. Messrs. Couper and Littlefield indulged in a glorious plunge in the surf. The waves were at least ten feet high, tossing, rolling and dashing them about to their intense enjoyment, despite the blistering, blazing noonday sun over-head. At 5 o'clock we boarded the returning "Florence," refreshed and invigorated by our day's play—advising every one who can possibly, to "Go and do likewise."

There is to be a regatta at St. Simons on the 20th to decide which is the fastest, the Irene or Island Home, old Boreas having played "high jenks" to such an extent on "the glorious fourth" as to remind one of the famous parrot story, in which he declared "he had had a —— of a time," a sudden squall upsetting the Island Home just as she was reaching the stake, turning upside down the Henrietta, spilling the crews of some other boats, and playing the mischief generally with men's tempers, persons and purses. But of St. Simons, more anon. Do you know who that queer Barnesville "cat fish" is?

YELLOW JESSAMINE.

THE TEXAS DEADLOCK.

Eight Ineffectual Ballots—New Names Wanted.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—A special to the News from Austin says that in the democratic state convention last night,

THE FIRST BALLOT

resulted: R. B. Hubbard, 679; J. W. Thockmorton, 560; W. W. Lang, 240.

THE SECOND BALLOT

[illegible]

THE SIXTH BALLOT [illegible] 697 votes.

Hubbard received 774; Throckmorton 703; scattering 10. Three fourths are necessary to a choice, viz., 998.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Hubbard, 772; Throckmorton, 704. The others scattering.

The names of Judge Devine, of San Antonio, and Representatives Mills and Reagan, are suggested to break the dead lock, but nothing was done that looks like a union of two-thirds of the convention on any one man. The convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tonight.

Internal Revenue Troubles in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Some discussion took place at the cabinet meeting to-day in reference to the revenue troubles in South Carolina. Four officials, while in search of Redmon, the illicit distiller, killed in self defense a man named Ladd, in whose house Redmon was concealed. They were indicted for murder. An attempt was made to have the case transferred to the United States court. This has been positively refused. The attorney general announced that he would direct the United States marshal to take out a writ of habeas corpus for the transfer of the prisoners. This course was approved.

Looking for John.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Governor Robinson has refused a requisition and decided to hold John Monahan and his brother Thomas, who killed officer Quinn until he is tried on the charge of aiding a criminal to escape from justice in this state, which constitutes felony, notwithstanding that John has been indicted for murder in Massachusetts.

The Orange Trials.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Seventeen members of the supreme grand Orange lodge of British America were in council here yesterday and to-day. It is their intention to direct the proceedings on behalf of the arrested Orangemen. The further movements of the order in this city will be under their control.

Before the Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Judge Marks, recently appointed collector of internal revenue, testified before the Potter sub committee to-day relative to the Sherman-Anderson interviews, confirming substantially the account of the affair heretofore published.

Fatally Stabbed.

BRIDGEPORT, July 19.—In Newtown yesterday Martin McNamera, aged 50, was fatally stabbed in the head with a pitchfork by his cousin, Michael McNamera. An old feud was the cause of the sad affair.

The Emperor's Health.

BERLIN, July 19.—A Times special from Berlin says that the health of the emperor is steadily improving. He goes to Gastein shortly. All the members of the Noebling family have changed their names to "Edeling."

The Cobb Case.

NORWICH, CONN., July 19.—The city court to day committed Wesley Bishop and Mrs. Kate M. Cobb to await the action of the grand jury, charged with poisoning the late Charles H. Cobb, junior.

Ohio Nominations.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—E. B. Finley and Judge Wiley were nominated for congress by the democrats of the 8th and 16th Ohio districts. The republicans of the 11th district nominated W. W. McKnight.

Too Hot For Them.

WEST POINT, July 19.—The Fitz John Porter case adjourned till September. Porter's friends consider the testimony of the government witnesses entirely favorable to him.

ANGIER'S ANSWER.

ON THE PENDING SCHOOL AGITATION.

He is in Favor of Devolving the Duties of Superintendent Upon One of the Principals—Hon. N. J. Hammond Referred To.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Col. N. J. Hammond, in his article headed "Beheading the Schools," makes the enquiry: "Does the want of money demand the abolition of this office?" (meaning the superintendent.) I unhesitatingly answer that the want of money demands that we should pay no one two thousand dollars who does not teach while we have such an able body of principals ever at their posts. Is it to be said that Professors W. F. Slaton, W. A. Bass, E. G. Moore, John Isham, W. B. Bonnell and H. C. Mitchell, all learned professors and teachers of great experience and the highest standing, with Miss Laura A. Haygood as principal of the Girls' high school, and equally able, experienced and popular, are not capable of managing our schools under the direction and advice of the board of education, without some one to interfere between them and their scholars, leading the scholars to threaten their teachers that they will tell Mr. Mallon?

Col. Hammond refers to my inaugural, and my views in advance of meeting the board and, "submits" that an opinion should have no "weight" until it has the sanction of the board. As highly as I respect the board, and particularly Col. Hammond, I most respectfully decline to subscribe to any such doctrine, as my opinion in such matters are independent of any body of men. I shall stand by my inaugural, and as it has been referred to by Col. Hammond, I must be excused for reproducing that part devoted to schools:

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

are a wise system of instruction, intended as a means of imparting a moderate, practical education to all on an economical basis. If we, in part, educate our children on the money of those who have no children, or on the money of those who, for reasons which to them are good, are not disposed to send to the public schools, there should be no waste, no unnecessary expense, but every economy should be practiced, and if essential, retrenchments made consistent with success. Public schools, to be permanent, must meet the public approval, which they will not do if they draw too heavily on the public exchequer, especially where there are so many tax payers who do not participate or get, as they think, any direct benefit. While there is a general depression and stringency in all classes of business, and rents and the wages of labor are but little more than half what they were, and the engineer, who runs his locomotive night and day, in all kinds of weather, freighted constantly with the lives of hundreds, gets only three dollars a day for eight or more hours skillful, hazardous and responsible service, there is no good reason why some of our teachers in the public schools should receive three times that sum per day for only five hours' service in a comfortable school room. These are other elements necessary to success: Each principal should govern his own school in accordance with fixed rules established by the board of education, without the interference of any one. If a third person act as a day's-man between the principals and their scholars on trivial complaints, and side with the scholar, the principals will lose their authority, and the scholars will become fussy and insubordinate, and the school a failure. A teacher, to have order and success, must be supreme in the sphere occupied. Anybody of reference upon simple words of reproof and correction given by the teacher or principal, will create discord, and make matters come to grief. Grievances, unless of a furious violent kind, had best be settled by the teacher, in the school room where they originate. It is better for the scholar to suffer sarcasm on the part of the teachers, to make sport of their scholars, would be very unbecoming, and should not be tolerated. While we have so many idlers, it would be well to direct our attention to what persons can do or perform physically and mentally, and make this the measure of their information, worth and ability; more than how many books they have studied. What boys and girls need more than any one thing, is to be taught to be useful, that they may acquire a habit, taste and passion for producing good—becoming self-reliant, and not a burden and expense to others. Too many of our young people are drones, living upon the labor of others, simply genteel loafers, which arises from never having been taught to do; they have been taught in books—they may read Latin and Greek, or other languages nowhere spoken, and of little use but to literary professors and the learned professions. We should not educate our sons distinctly from work, with no experience or skill in anything, nor our daughters for mere parlor ornaments, unfit for either wives or mothers; but in connection with a practical amount of book schooling, they should be taught to work—have their hands educated as well as their heads, as the whole world has to live from the products of labor, and nearly the whole world, sooner or later, has to engage in it as a means of support. The masses, while young, should be trained to the vocation they desire, or expect to follow for a livelihood, or circumstances are likely to force upon them, and thus early make available what they have learned in schools, and the natural bent of their minds. People who are tolerably well educated, and engaged in the varied pursuits of labor, and make work their business of life, are more independent, and conduce more to good order and general prosperity, and have more practical common sense than those who are simply highly educated, and have never been taught to do, or formed habits of useful manual employment. A very high grade of public education that diverts the masses of the young from the habits of labor—from the essential business pursuits of life—neither conduces to morals or the general good. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," would never have been said by Him who never ceases to work, were it not a necessary adjunct to human nature.

Complaints are made that many parents, and children without parents, are destitute of the means to purchase the many books required of those attending the public schools, consequently are denied its benefits. This is the very class the schools should reach, and were intended to reach. Either a special grade should be made for this class, with fewer books, or the books should be furnished at public expense. While on this subject, would it not be well for the board of education to purchase all the books and rent or sell them to those able to pay? This is the plan in some cities, and a revenue is realized from it.

With the few schools to supervise in Atlanta, no person should receive a salary who does not teach; and the one who receives the highest salary should make himself most useful as a teacher. The principal of the Boys' High school, whoever he may be, can receive the reports from all the schools and keep a consolidated statement of the same—devoting an hour before and after school hours for the general business. This would make but seven hours' service a day—much less than the machinist, the mechanic, the merchant, or the common laborer toils, and less than teachers used to teach, and the teachers and scholars were quite as healthy as they are now.

All who have written in favor of Mr. Mallon as superintendent seem to regard him as the system, and that the schools can have no head without him. What a comment on the able board of education and Governor Brown as the head, and the body of experienced principals and teachers not to be surpassed in any community. The system is the school, with the terms, grades, classes formed and branches taught—not Mr. Mallon or any other person. Mr. Mallon can go when and where he pleases, and the school as a system, under its efficient and able teachers, would not know it. The offices of president and superintendent of a railroad are sometimes combined. Still its system, in all its connections and schedules, remains the same, and the road is not considered without a head. Cannot these experienced principals and teachers manage the normal school, and cannot one of the principals be secretary of the board of education the same as Mr. Mallon? I have prepared two resolutions which I think meet the end desired and keep up the system as it is:

"Resolved, That the principal of the Boys' High School shall be the secretary of the board of education, and that it shall be his duty to be at his office each school day one hour before the time of opening school in the morning to receive applications for admittance, and to transact the ordinary business of the office; and he shall further be required to perform all the duties now appertaining to the office of secretary of said board of education. Except visiting schools at stated times, and being in his office from three to five o'clock, the secretary shall perform all the duties now assigned to the superintendent.

"Resolved, That in future it shall be the duty of each and every principal of the high and grammar schools to report to the board of education through their secretary in time, manner and form, as under the rules of the board of education they have heretofore reported to the superintendent."

Here the whole matter is covered, and the whole system provided for, with a saving of two thousand dollars a year, to be appropriated in lengthening the term of the school and favor the poor who are unable to pay the extra tuition for the last month or two, while the rich can afford to pay it and the poor are thrown behind in their class.

N. L. ANGIER.

Atlanta, July 19, 1878.

The School Question.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As a citizen of Atlanta, as a parent, and as one who was for twelve years a teacher in various schools and colleges of the south, I ask permission to protest against the abolishment of the office of superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta.

It is very poor economy to "save at the spigot and waste at the bung," or to be "penny-wise and pound-foolish," in a matter of such general and lasting importance.

To have no superintendent, and to permit each school to have its own head, is to hamstring the main sinew of the great system of public education—*uniformity of discipline and tuition.*

The principal of each school would, of course, adopt his favorite method of tuition and government. Instead of one well-trained, well-proved, everywhere-successful uniformity in all the schools, as a system carefully and daily supervised by an experienced, vigilant and successful teacher and disciplinarian, anxious to perform every iota of the duty of his important office, we should soon have as many different styles of teaching and school government as there are schools in Atlanta.

Rivalries and dissensions in the various schools, against each other and among themselves, extending even to the parents of the pupils, and friends of the schools as rival schools, would speedily be engendered; and within less than a year we should find in the place of one compact, uniformly progressive, admirable system of public education—such as that which has been thus far a boon and a blessing to the parents and pupils of Atlanta—several discordant systems, individual in character, each worm-eaten and rotten at the core, from causes of decay which the daily vigilance and industry of a superintendent over all would have "crushed in the egg," or "destroyed in the bud."

It is urged, however, that the board of education can act in the place of the superintendent, and that thereby the salary of this office can be saved. Yet all know that only one head can wear the same hat at the same time; and to create twelve *ex-officio* superintendents to guard against the evils that are certain to spring from the abolition of the office of one superintendent, is to be nearly as wise as Lamb's Chinaman, who burned down his house to roast his pig.

Who does not know that the services of him who receives no pay for his services are seldom, if ever, worth any pay? What willingness, what unanimity, what capacity of literary and educational strength, to advance, improve and consolidate the system of public school education can be expected from several antagonistic heads, daily occupied in matters of personal advantage—political, legal, medical or mercantile—and which cannot attend to these absolutely necessary affairs and at the same time do more than [illegible]

It is necessary, of course, to have a board of education, to which the superintendent shall be responsible in all matters of school discipline; and it is just as necessary that the board shall have a superintendent of the schools as an officer to report, consult and execute.

This officer is the eye, ear, hand and brain of the board as a body. Without it the board might lamely lead the blind, or blindly lead the lame. To abolish the office would be, I think, to speedily lose, in various matters that belong to the public schools, ten times the worth of the salary attached to it. The office is like the dragon Ladon guarding the orchards of the Hesperides. Let not our council become a Hercules to club to death the vigilant guardian and destroy the golden apples of success.

A late writer upon this subject made a mistake in saying that our present able superintendent, Mr. B. Mallon, has never taught a pupil. He teaches more or less every day when the schools are in session. He takes the place of teachers while they are sick. He taught one of my children, in her classes, every day for several weeks last year, during the illness of her teacher. He oversees, directs, commands, suggests, rectifies, plans, executes, lectures, reads, examines, explains and does many more duties that are connected with his high office—duties concerning the existence and performance of which I am surprised to perceive great ignorance in brilliant and intelligent Atlanta!

During the last three years four of my children have received some of the many great advantages to be had in the public schools of Atlanta, as they are carried triumphantly to success under the admirable supervision of Mr. Mallon; and as a parent, and an ex-teacher of many institutions of learning, I assert that I have not seen schools superior to those of Atlanta in any northern or southern city. Their system and discipline are excellent. Their yearly successful work is great and permanent. As one qualified by long experience and attentive consideration I assert that the office of superintendent and the high schools as they now exist are vitally, imperatively necessary to the continued success and welfare of the public schools of Atlanta.

As a parent, I have studied the character, ability and work of Mr. Mallon. In my opinion his superior as a superintendent, all in all, will be very difficult to find. He is learned, experienced, well-trained, adapted to his work by nature and education, industrious, minute and indefatigable in his attentions to the multifarious duties of his office. I know that he is devoted in heart and mind to the true interests and welfare of all our schools, and that he is a sober, pious, upright gentleman, a most competent and industrious teacher, an alert, active, accomplished and impartial superintendent.

WM. HENRY PECK.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19th, 1878.

RUFFLED STATESMEN.

A Challenge Floating Around.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative Hunton, of Virginia, has challenged Columbus Alexander, of this city, to meet him beyond reach of the district police to settle a controversy between these gentlemen concerning the interests of this district. Alexander had charged that General Hunton joined with the radical ring in opposition to the interests of the citizens of Washington, and had further said he would not be bulldozed by Hunton or any of his district appointees. Alexander replied to Hunton's letter that there was no necessaty for fear of police, but the reply was so worded that it cannot be construed into an acceptance or refusal of the challenge. It is understood that if Hunton's invitation can be legally construed into a challenge the commonwealth attorney at Alexandria will prosecute that gentleman.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When property classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—Everybody to read my advertisement in this paper and use Carbolic Acid for disinfecting their premises. The cheapest and best. O. A. Smith, 15 Forsyth street. 319 july20..d1w

WANTED—By D. Lindsay & Co., Rome, Ga., one first class Wood Workman and one first class Blacksmith. None but first class need apply. 320 july20..d3t

WANTED—A Chambermaid (white or colored) to attend to two rooms and sew on machine. Good wages. Apply at 97 E. Mitchell street. 313 july19..d3t

PRINTER WANTED—A sober reliable Printer can obtain a permanent situation, at living wages, by addressing or applying to John M. Brown, Publisher Walton County Vidette, Social Circle, Georgia. 000 july19..d5t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three Stores, centrally located. Also, a small Dwelling. Apply to W. P. Inman. 297 July18..d3t

FOR RENT—A nice two room House, well finished, with two fire places, stove flue and closet. Apply at 266 Frazier street. 300 july18..d1w

FOR RENT—A nice Cottage with 7 rooms and double Kitchen, (No. 84 Nelson street.) Inquire next door at No. 90. 225 july14..dtf

FOR RENT—Boarding house, No 50 north Broad street, junction Luckie and Peachtree streets. In good repair, centrally located and fine water. Isaac S Boyd, office Walker & Boyd. 108 july7—utf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The largest and best Cotton Ware House in Atlanta, Georgia, known as the Leyden Ware House, with rock walls and gravel roof. Frontage on Western and Atlantic Railroad 215 feet with side track and platform; on Bartow street 150 feet. The best location in the city for Cotton Commission and Storage business. Apply to L. J. Hill, Cashier Atlanta Savings Bank. 155 july9..d1m tues thur sat

LOST AND FOUND.

COW STRAYED—Strayed from my place on 8th instant, a brown Milch Cow, with a black face, her horns project in front, about ten years old, giving milk. She was brought from Coweta county. Suitable reward for her return or information so that I can get her. J. M. Webster. Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1878. 328 july20..d1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH FISH—A tierce of Red Snappers just in. Very fine. Call early. Emery & Prince. 15 Peachtree street. 325 july20..d1t

NOTICE—Any one wishing to purchase a pair of tame Bears, 3 months old, can be supplied by calling at 113 Whitehall street. 310 july19..d3t

LOOK OUT—I have just purchased a fine lot of select Tennessee Beeves, young and very fat, of Messrs. Jones & Baty. Come to 129 Whitehall, if you wish something extra fine, fat and tender. I will have this class of beef on hand from this time on, and handled in the nicest style. Come and examine my meat and the cleanliness of my market and you will be thoroughly convinced of what I say. J. R. Dominick. July 18th, 1878. 281 july16..d1w

BETHESDA MINERAL WATERS on draft at 5 cents a glass at Schumann's Pharmacy, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. 130 july13..d1m

SELLING BELOW COST—As I wish to change my business will sell, until further notice, at less than actual wholesale cost the largest and most select stock of White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds &c., ever offered in Georgia. Send for price list. Orders with the cash promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, 33 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 19 july3..dtf

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Mantels, &c., Builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 38 Decatur street. W. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9..d6mo

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 20th July, 9 o'clock D. P. Ellis & Co., will sell in front of Store, 5 Crates Crockery, Lot Furniture, Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions. Also, one fine Milch Cow and Calf. 324 july20..d1t

[illegible] other goods too numerous to mention, at 8½ o'clock sharp. 326 july20..d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1878.

MRS. JENKS ought to join a circus.

IT is a mystery to us why Dr. Felton and his friends don't fall to and abuse the "ring" in a silver dollar.

JOHN SHERMAN is going to Ohio to recuperate. He ought to take a cargo of his witnesses along and train them up in the way they should lie.

IT seems curious that the heat should have struck within a few feet of Professor Tice. The professor is safe, because he can grow cool by merely leaving off the use of T.

THE friends of Dr. Felton are bringing the lease of the State road into the canvass in the seventh district. They will swear before the election that Lester's friends raised it. They will get very sick of it, mind if they don't. Look out!

THE Felton organs in the seventh district are getting frightened. They are making all sorts of charges against Lester—a fact that will aid him greatly in defeating the champion of disorganization. The only fear is that the organs will suddenly flop over and begin to praise him.

ALL the visiting statesmen will have an opportunity of testifying before the Potter committee, and now we want to know if Ampt is included in the list. As to his statesmanship there can be no two opinions, but the question is, did he go to Florida as a visitor, or merely as a tourist? A sub-committee will have to be appointed to consider this matter.

BEN BUTLER says his only ambition is to show by the testimony before the Potter committee that Packard was the rightfully elected governor of Louisiana, and Ben is doing it with a vengeance. At the rate he is going on he will succeed in showing, after awhile, that Packard didn't receive two hundred legal votes in the entire state. The strabismatic impulse sometimes leads Benjamin estray.

THE MILK-WHITE STEEDS.

MR DANA, of the New York Sun, says that Mr. Stephens is driving about the eighth district in a chariot drawn by four milk-white steeds. It may be that we are wrong in attributing this statement, because its accuracy reminds one vividly of Colonel Eli Perkins, whose editorial connection with the Sun has long been a source of revenue to that widely circulated journal; but the fact that the mythical white horses are hitched to nearly a column of abuse, leads us to believe that Edwin M. Stanton's implacable subordinate is at the bottom of the matter. We have no comments to make upon Mr. Dana's attack, further than to assure him that his abuse of the sage of Liberty hall is as silly and as harmless as the fabrication which prefaces his article.

A CURB NEEDED.

Dr. Felton ought to put a curb on his newspapers. He has already entered the race handcapped, and now one or two of his more enthusiastic organs seem to be doing all they can to cripple him. If they continue their present programme to the end, Dr. Felton may complain that he has been slaughtered in the house of his friends, because, whatever else may be said, reckless abuse of George Lester by Dr. Felton's partisans will win the champion of disorganization no friends. It is an admission in the outset that they have no arguments upon which to base a dignified discussion of their favorite's claims as compared with those of Judge Lester. We had supposed that Dr. Felton's experience at Cartersville, and his change of programme at Dalton would have opened the eyes of his fiery partisans. But it seems not.

BURKE'S SECRET.

It is now said that Major Burke, of New Orleans, has made up his mind to come forward and unbosom himself with respect to the part taken in the endorsement of the decision of the electoral commission. As we have said before, it won't take Major Burke long to tell all he knows about the matter, for he knows nothing that everybody else doesn't know, namely—that the southern democrats brought face to face with the inevitable, and in consideration of the promise that Mr. Hayes would restore civil government and home rule to the south, agreed not to fillibuster or in any way endeavor to stave off the consummation upon which the commission had determined. We advise Major Burke to confess at once, and thus relieve Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, who seems to be in a state of perpetual suspense; for in this weather a condition of suspense is not to be endured. We are therefore ready, for Mr. Dana's sake, to share in the general thanksgiving that will probably follow the unbosoming of Burke.

THE RIGHT OF DISCUSSION.

We referred yesterday to the complaint of a contemporary in the seventh district that in taking a prominent part in the Lester-Felton campaign we were going somewhat out of our own particular field; that, in short, we were attending to other people's business. In commenting upon this extraordinary proposition we did not take the trouble to allude to the fact that gives us a particular and an especial right to take part in the campaign in the seventh, namely—the right that grows out of the patronage we receive from the people of that district. It is this that gives the papers of the seventh their particular right to discuss the issues and the men—though the fact that they are public journals gives them the general right, and makes it more or less their duty to discuss the issues in any district in any state. It is not too much to say that THE CONSTITUTION patronage alone gives us the right to take a prominent part in the discussion.

DR. FELTON AND A PERSONAL CAMPAIGN.

We inquired yesterday in a somewhat desultory manner, whether the great and good Dr. Felton had made up his mind to arrange with Judge Lester for joint discussion during the campaign, and we endeavored to impress upon his mind the necessity of making the best of the dilemma in which he finds himself by gracefully accepting Judge Lester's challenge. Since writing that sympathetic little essay, we have seen it stated (not authoritatively, however) that Dr. Felton will make an arrangement with Judge Lester if the latter will discard personalities. If this be true, it is about the coolest proposition we ever heard of, considering all the circumstances. The proprietor of an ice factory would make a fortune if he could take out a patent upon such frigidity. Discard personalities! We advise the voters of the seventh to turn the matter over and look at it carefully. Here is a man who opened the campaign by offering Judge Lester a series of gross personal insults—by making a venomous and gratuitous attack upon the character of his opponent—here is this man proposing to discard personalities from future discussion. If the statement to which we have alluded be true—and we have no doubt it is—it is only another evidence that the doctor is weakening; but he should take pains to give the public his definition of personalities. Does Judge Lester's indignant vindication of his character against the virulent attack of Dr. Felton come under the head of personalities? Is it a personality for Judge Lester to contrast his war record with that of the independent champion? We are sorry for Dr. Felton, because, while his defeat was a foregone conclusion from the moment Judge Lester was nominated, he had it in his power, and he owed it to the dignity of his sacred calling, to give the discussion a far different direction. But he made his choice. He had the matter in his own hands and he deliberately threw away the opportunity. He must abide the result. He attempted to put Lester on the defensive, and if the tables are completely turned, he has only his lack of foresight to thank for it. He has made charges against the democratic leader which have been published far and wide, and which the independent organs are reiterating every day. Dr. Felton cannot, therefore, justly complain when Judge Lester following up his overwhelming victory at Dalton, continues to vindicate himself before the people of the seventh district.

THE NEW POLICY IN CUBA.

The desperate effort to transform Cuba into an independent republic has not been entirely fruitless, although the patriot armies have been dispersed and the revolution crushed or bribed out. It was feared that the Spanish rulers would return to their old repressive system of government as soon as the pressure of civil war was removed; but both the home and Madrid governments seem desirous to institute all reasonable reforms. They are doing all they can to make the people contented and prosperous. A series of decrees have relieved the business classes of onerous burthens that were a serious hindrance to a revival of trade and commerce. The censorship of the press has been modified, and back taxes of the war variety have been lifted from the resident subjects of sovereign countries. The entire commercial policy of the Campos administration is in short liberal and conciliatory.

The most important concession is, however, of a political nature. An order in the Official Gazette extends to Cuba substantially the same organic municipal and provincial laws which are to-day in operation in the home country. The elective franchise is extended to all classes of inhabitants, so that in future every man who pays a tax of but $5 has a right to vote, as well for the election of municipality as for the future representatives of the island in the Spanish cortes. Henceforth any village, town or district whose inhabitants can raise sufficient funds to sustain public expenses has the right to elect its own municipality. The island will be sub-divided into provinces, each province having its own governor. This will simplify matters very much and make away with the host of governors, there being one now in almost every large town. Another effect will be, the opening up to native Cubans avenues to preferment in court and political life which have heretofore been practically closed against them and reserved for the favorites of Spain.

These concessions give to the people of the "faithful isle" the substance of a republic, with only the shadow of the Spanish monarchy over them. As long as the present policy is carried out in good faith the chances are that there will be peace in the island. The failure of the revolution has determined its fate until in the sweep of Anglicism the hour of annexation arrives. That may be distant a generation, and in the meantime the Cubans will doubtless attain to a high degree of prosperity. There is nothing surer, however, than the ultimate anglicizing of the entire continent. In the course of centuries the whole world will be down with the same complaint.

GOVERNMENT AID AND PACIFIC ROADS.

In another column will be found a communication on the subject of Southern Pacific roads, that should be carefully read. We agree with the writer of the article in one respect at least—the people of the cotton states should support that proposition which will bring the greatest amount of good to the south, whether it be Tom Scott's or Huntington's, or any other man. The chief object of another road to the Pacific is to give the south a portion of the benefits of trans continental traffic. The amount of business does not demand, although it justifies, the building of another long line; but a sense of justice does demand that the south shall not be [illegible] traffic. We should therefore sustain the scheme that promises most to the south. We should keenly look into any scheme that does not put the benefit of the south above all else. To build another line to feed northern railroads and northern cities would be an inexcusable waste of public money. The north already has all that she is entitled to, and any attempt to add to her facilities in the name of the south would be a swindle and a fraud upon our people.

We do not think that members should be elected this fall pledged to either of the propositions now before the public. The south must act unitedly to get government aid for any Pacific line. Let our members therefore go to Washington unpledged, that they may act as circumstances may demand. They should go free to choose from rival propositions that one which means most for southern ports and southern railroads. It matters little to us whose line is helped, but it does make a difference whether the business of the new line is to be carried to and drawn from Savannah, Charleston Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, or to and from northern ports. No member should go to Washington a Scott man or a Huntington man, but he should go there a southern man, determined to secure to the south all the good that a Pacific road has in it, and especially determined that his section shall not be used to pull somebody else's chesnuts out of the fire.

MR. STEPHENS AND THE ORGANIZED DEMOCRACY.

We observe, with profound regret, that some of the democratic papers in the eighth district, in spite of the recent victories of the organized democracy, are inclined to oppose Mr. Stephens, while other papers of more or less prominence persist in preserving a grim silence. The attitude of these papers give us great pain. It is evidence that the victory of the party in that district, under the lead of the Augusta Evening News, and by the advice of THE CONSTITUTION, is neither properly understood nor appreciated. It was well enough to oppose Mr. Stephens when he threatened to oppose the party, but such a contingency has been happily tided over. As far as one can observe, the party in the eighth district is in a state of blissful and ecstatic harmony; all is peace and unity. Within a very few hours after the Casey letter was published THE CONSTITUTION made use of these prophetic words: "It the democrats of the eighth district do not insist upon reorganizing Mr. Stephens, then it becomes their duty to make all arrangements necessary to his defeat as an independent candidate," and, some days afterwards, following up this line of thought, we suggested Judge Herschel V. Johnson as the only man in the district who would stand the ghost of a chance as a candidate against Mr. Stephens.

But it was not to be. In a little fit of political petulance, Mr. Stephens was inclined to wander off a short distance from the camp of the organized democracy, but he never got out of sight of the outposts. He stayed where he could see the old flag of the democracy, under which he had won so many victories, waving proudly in the air. He did not wander off into the independent swamp, but remained hard by where he could hear the drum-taps of the organized—and then, when the time came, the democratic pickets sallied forth and captured him, and carried him, a smiling and willing prisoner to the headquarters of the party; and when he had arrived there, the democracy, which had assembled for dress parade, arose as one man and exclaimed: "Venerable Jeffersonian come unto these bosoms. If you have threatened to divide us and break up our organization, we know you are ready to forgive us." And he went unto their bosoms and forgave them, for he had been reorganized, and they all sat down in sweet communion, and gave new pledges of their devotions to the principles of the Stephensonian as well as the Jeffersonian democracy: so that now there is no sign of discord, or of disaffection in the eighth district, save among a few who do not seem to understand the situation or who are disinclined to admire the strategy of the democracy in outflanking Mr. Stephens and organizing him whether or no. Modesty forbids us from stating in terms the precise influence which brought about this brilliant move upon the political checker-board; but it surely will not savor of egotism if we remark in a general way that the power and influence of a great and good newspaper like THE CONSTITUTION—a newspaper that goes forth as a sweet boon to the just as well as the unjust—are not to be described in words. By means of this power and influence, the problem in the eighth district has been happily solved. Mr. Stephens is not only an organized democrat, but a re-organized democrat, and as such he is the first and last choice of THE CONSTITUTION as a candidate for congress in the eighth district.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE mercury seems to be driven to desperation.

IT would be really wick-ed to put wax candles out in the sun this sort of weather.

THE issue in the seventh district is between the principles of democracy and Dr. Felton.

LESTER clubs are forming all over the seventh district. There can't be too many of them.

HON. MILTON A. CANDLER will speak in McDonough on the 23d and in Hampton on the 24th.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, Senator McDonald, and Dan Voorhees will stump Indiana for the democrats.

MR. HENRY C. PEEPLES, of this city, delivered the annual address before Prof Butler's school in Madison recently.

TRIPLETT, of the Thomasville Times, is a practical politician. He is in favor of Tete Smith and the sand pear.

THE LaGrange Reporter announces that it is the organ of J. T. Waterman, a man who is not running for any office.

THE public should take warning. The germ of the modern sunstroke lies concealed in the over-done watermelon.

THEY say Henry Watterson wants to be the democratic candidate for vice-president. Hewitt and Watterson wouldn't sound bad.

BETWEEN the hot weather and John [illegible] THOSE who do not perspire freely now after exercising with dumb-bells, should drink a pint of hot sage tea and go to bed.

A GENTLEMAN who has heretofore been a Felton democrat, says there have been many changes in in Bartow county since the Cartersville speeches.

THE Macon Telegraph prints an appreciative review of George Camp's "Whispering Winds," and agrees with us that the talent of the young author lies in the direction of poetry.

JUDGE LESTER speaks at Acworth to-day, Smyrna to-night and Big Shanty on Wednesday. The Cartersville Express says the country is ablaze with enthusiasm for "Our George."

THE Madison Home Journal says the delegates from Morgan to the Gainesville convention are uninstructed. Our Athens correspondent was, therefore, in error in saying they were for Dr. Carlton.

THE astronomers say the sun is three millions of miles further away than he was last winter. We are truly glad to hear this. If he was three quarters of an inch nearer, Atlanta couldn't stand it.

THE editor of the Madison Home Journal doesn't like our attitude towards Mr. Stephens. If we supposed for a moment that Colonel Blackburn intended to give his remarks a serious turn, we should feel disappointed, but we happen to know what a sly humorist he is.

THE democrats of Worth county endorse the congressional record of Hon. W. E. Smith, including his opposition to the electoral fraud that seated Hayes, and declare that they are willing he should represent them for life. The second choice of Worth is Hon. Wm. A. Harris.

IN his last campaign, Dr. Felton asserted in a public speech that if the democracy had nominated a good man like Lester he would have never been a candidate. The doctor will be sorry before this campaign is over that he didn't remember his words and profit by their wisdom.

THERE is something the matter with the Sherman blood. John is the greatest political trickster of modern times, Tecumseh shows up as one of the deadliest of asses on every public occasion, and now Thomas Ewing Sherman, a son of the latter, caps the climax by apologizing to a friend for becoming a Catholic priest.

IF Mr. Evarts is as patriotic as we take him to be he will write an opinion about something or other. This is just the season when we would delight to stand on the sunny side of a freight car and read sixty-four columns from Mr. Evarts's pen in the vain hope of finding something solider than a semi-colon. It appears to us that Bill is not serving his country with the thoroughness that he displayed in the Beecher case.

WE learn from the Griffin News that Mr. Willingham's new paper, the Cartersville Free Press, has made its appearance, and is out for Felton. As we have said before, we shall believe Mr. Willingham is for Felton when we see it. We are hard to convince upon this point, because it does not seem possible that a man who has been engaged in fighting so long for the democratic organization—who has stood firm through good and evil—who has faced poverty for the sake of principle and refused money that he had really earned—we say it does not seem possible that such a man could desert the party now, when it is led in the district by such a man as George Lester. We do not choose to believe it until we see it.

IN GENERAL.

—Go west, young man. Go to St. Louis and get sunstruck.

—Beauty and the Beast—Mrs. Jenks and old Ben.—N. Y. Sun.

—What do the Chinese think of us for a free republic, anyway?

—The Khedive of Egypt and his family own 910,000 acres of land.

—The royal family of England make a practice of not paying for their daily papers.

—It is true that Mary had a little lamb; but its name was not Fremont.—Buffalo Express.

—The Chinese have lately created three new gods, namely: God of Tobacco, God of Soap, God of American Calico.

—The mosquitoes have their preference, the same as dogs. They like to nibble at cultured people.

—Mrs. Don Cameron is creating quite a sensation at Newport, where she is summering along with her husband.

—The princess of Wales, her brother, the crown prince of Denmark, and the heir to the throne of Belgium, are all deaf.

—It's only the rich that get the hay fever. The poor can afford nothing costlier than a cold in the head.

—The eight-hour system meets with favor. Four in a workshop and four in a beer shop.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Representative Blackburn wants to be governor of Kentucky, and says that to obtain that office would fill the measure of his ambition.

—Perhaps Mr. Edison can bottle up this heat and keep it until next January. If he can't do that, let him try his hand on a universal refrigerator.

—Mr. H. V. Reddeld, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is another man who thinks that Grant is going to be the next republican candidate for president.

—Mr. Gladstone's baronet brother breaks a lance with the now unimportant commoner, too. Sir Thomas is an out-and-out tory and has warmly approved the policy of Beaconsfield.

—An American who attempts to rush mercantile business in London is at once distrusted and shunned. No one knows better than the London merchant that the world will stand for millions of years yet.

—Banks, who has been a republican since he made his declaration to that effect in the summer of 1876, is not sure of a congressional nomination in Massachusetts this year.

—A Binghampton, New York, wife the other day found a letter in her husband's old clothes given him to mail eleven years ago, the non-receipt of which has estranged two families ever since.

—On Jay Cooke's islet Gibralter, in Lake Erie, lives Owen Brown, son of old John Brown. He is tall and muscular, with tawny and white overgrown beard, and blue eyes, a check shirt and a torn chip hat. He is said to resemble Edwin Adams as Enoch Arden.

—West Virginia has little use for a bankrupt law. Only twelve failures occurred in that state during the six months ending June 30, and the total assets were more than fifty per cent of the aggregate liabilities. There is a good record.

—A wasp's nest contains 15,000 cells, and the greatest of these "sells" is to sit down on the nest under the mistaken impression that all the wasps have gone to the seaside or somewhere on a visit. A single wasp loafing in the back kitchen will give the sitter a warm reception. And no doubt a married one would treat him.

—Senator Conkling is pent up in Utica, seeing no man. When he reached home last week he rode from the depot on a baggage-wagon, with a bold touch of the pride that apes humility. He will go into the battle with all the forces as soon as the dog-days shall have passed. Some thought that the perfumed statesman would move to New York and become a perfumed lawyer, but this rumor does not hold. So gossips the World about him apropos of the administration knock-down.

—A new French loan for $12,000,000 was put on the market at Paris yesterday in the form of 3 per cent annuities. It is reported that there is a fear lest the 5 per cent. rentes may be retired. The French public debt of about $4,900,000,000 is in the form of three, four, four and a half, and five per cent. bonds. The rente, or interest, amounts to $149,680,760, and the bonds are held by between five and six millions of Frenchmen, [illegible]

—The New York Times says nothing has gone down in that city with the decline of prices more than hotel charges. Although the old transient prices are nominally maintained in some hotels, many reductions are made, and permanent board may be obtained at very reasonable prices. There are many hotels in that city, generally on the European plan, that depend entirely upon country custom of the second class, and nearly all of these have reduced their prices. The proprietors of one of the largest and best known of these hotels are about to renovate their building and reduce prices just 50 per cent, renting a room for 50 cents a day for which $1 has always been charged. The times have gone by when a rural visitor could not visit the metropolis without spending a year's savings.

—The Rev. Dr. John Hall has the wealthiest congregation in the United States; yet he writes as follows in the Ledger: "When the rich and influential keep away from the poor and obscure—as they do in Europe to a degree like which we have nothing here—when their bearing is supercilious, when they assert themselves on all hands as the 'privileged classes,' the folly, whether it be the folly of thoughtlessness or of vanity, brings in time its penal consequences. Alienation follows; distrust is bred; envy and jealousy spring up; the poor become sensitive to the exercise of even just authority; the less favored come to count the more favored their natural enemies, and there is an ever-growing mass of inflammable material to which the torch of an incendiary passion has only to be put to produce a conflagration fatal to both, but most grave to those who have most to lose."

—Rev. Father Ryan, "the poet priest," who will be remembered by many of our citizens as a former pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was present on the occasion of Jefferson Davis' meeting of the army of the Tennessee at Mississippi City, and made some remarks. The New Orleans Times says: "The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Davis' worth, although expressing regret that the unkindness of some has at times caused even the great to need the helping voice of the servant of Christ. He defended him from his detractors, stating the highest point of his career was that marked by his great humility and patience in misfortune. The expression, 'Mr. Davis, you were never investigated!' elicited round after round of applause."

—The American conscience will approve the resumption of work, this week, on the Washington monument, which, after being neglected for twenty-five yers, is now in a fair way toward completion, not indeed according to the original design, but in a manner worthy of the subject. The monument was deceded upon in 1783 by a resolution of congress. In 1848 the corner-stone was laid and the building in a few years reached the height of 174 feet. There the work stopped, after an expenditure of $230,000. In 1876 congress appropriated $250,000 to continue the work, and the obelisk will now be pushed upward. It has not been declared whether the height would make it the tallest structure in the world, not excepting the Pyramid of Cheops or the Cathedral of Cologne.

—There is some excellent advice to English women in a London paper, the Globe, which American girls would do well to heed. It is this: "Learn to swim." It cannot be questioned that the general inability of women to swim even for a few strokes causes a large addition to the number of deaths from drowning. If they only had an elementary acquaintance with the art it would give them confidence, and greatly aid the efforts of rescuers. There is the greatest risk in approaching a woman when she is out of her depth, owing to the certainty that she will catch any man who goes to her help in such a way as to prevent that free exercise of the limbs on which his life as well as hers depends. Many a valuable life might be saved every year if the elements of swimming were made a branch of girls' education. It is not as if there were some inherent inability in the gentler sex to acquire the art. The facts rather lie in the other direction, indeed, and tend to show that, other things being equal, women have greater powers in the water than men, owing to the smaller specific gravity of their bones and muscles.

Collecting State Debts.
St. Louis Republican.

An article in the American Law Review on the subject of enforcing the collection of state debts, by Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, is eliciting favorable comment in eastern quarters. Mr. Johnson holds that states which repudiate their lawful debts can be made to pay them like an individual; that, though the eleventh amendment to the constitution prohibits citizens to bring suits against a state, it implies the right of another state to assume the claim of its citizens and bring such suits; that these actions must be brought in the federal courts, and these courts have authority to enforce their decrees even against a state of the union. It is the duty of congress to prescribe how the judgments shall be satisfied; but if congress neglects or refuses to do this, the court itself may devise measures for satisfying them. If this reasoning be correct, a citizen of New York or Massachusetts who holds a repudiated or disowned Georgia bond may transfer it to his state and have it sued on in the United States court and the money recovered by federal authority.

This reasoning may be correct, but practically it has no value. The right of a federal court to render and enforce a debt judgment against a state amounts to little more than no right at all. Prior to 1861 a slaveholder in Georgia had a right to recover his fugitive chattel in Massachusetts or Ohio by federal process; but the law was offensive to the people of Massachusetts and Ohio, and their opposition to it at last became so violent and dangerous to the slaveholder, the federal officials and the public peace, as to make the right of recovery worthless. It would be the same with the right to sue a state. The right may exist, but the enforcement of it would be impracticable. If a United States marshal were to go into a state to collect a judgment for $5,000, he would need a force behind him to support him, for he might have to break open the state treasurer's office, or seize and carry off state property, or levy and collect a tax, each of which processes would be resisted by the state officials. He might collect his money, but it would be like protecting an Orange procession; the cost would be more than the right is worth. The country would grow tired of collecting debts due from one state to the citizens of another by armies; bad blood would be caused, and in the end we would have states arrayed against states in implacable enmity. It cannot be disputed that states ought to pay their lawful debts; but unfortunately they sometimes refuse, either on account of alleged inability, or because the debts are declared to have been fraudulently contracted by officials and legislatures who did not represent the people. But it is a wrong without a remedy. In international practice, where a feeble nation refuses to pay an obligation owing to citizens of a strong one, it is customary to levy a contribution on the debtor state's cities and bombard them if they refuse to pay. But this is war, and it would not be advisable for the federal government to make war upon a state every time it refused to pay a debt.

[illegible] Doble on Mollie McCarthy.
Louisville Evening News, July 10th.

[illegible] porter yesterday informed a News reporter [illegible] Mollie McCarthy for the fall races at Baltimore, Saratoga, Long Branch and Jerome park, and possibly bring her to Louisville at the fall meeting of the jockey club. He says she has fully recovered from her overheating here on the 4th, and in two weeks will be as good as she ever was. He expresses the most unbounded confidence in the ability of the mare to make the best record ever made by any mare in America. He made an offer for Mollie McCarthy before she was brought to this city from California, but the negotiations were not finally closed until Saturday last, at the Galt house, in this city. The price paid for her was $8,000. This information was derived from a gentleman who saw the transfer papers and knows. Mr. Winters, it is stated, had several times refused $15,000 for Mollie, but after the race of the fourth he feared she had been permanently injured, and losing confidence in her from this fear, determined to sell her. It is more than probable she will run with Parole during her eastern trip in which event her friends are confident she will beat the conqueror of Ten Broeck and demonstrate her qualities as one of the fleetest of American racers. She is not likely to be put to another four-mile test this year, and her races in the east will, if possible, be made at two to two-and-a-half-mile dashes. For this distance Mr. Doble is confident Mollie McCarthy is the fastest animal in the United States.

False Economy.
Gainesville North Georgian.

If there is one thing that makes Atlanta attractive and desirable as a place of residence more than another, it is her splendid public school system, not forgetting her live, dashing, energetic character as a place of business. This system of common schools had just begun to be a grand success and to give the city a crown of glory she had never hitherto had, when the board of education, in a spirit of perversity and abominable selfishness, curtailed their usefulness by cutting off the very head of the system in the person of Prof. Mallon, the man who has perhaps done more than any other to bring the schools up to the high standard which they have attained. It is said to be a measure of economy that induced this action, but such economy is false in conception and ruinous in practice. If Atlanta appreciates as she ought her great blessing she will not be slow to take off the official heads of these short-sighted commissioners and restore Prof. Mallon to his office.

Prosperity Assured.
New York Graphic.

All the indications are favorable for a revival of business in the fall. Money is cheap; the country banks are sending their accumulations to the centre for the more active employment of their funds; the imports continue light; the exports heavy; the activity in the stock market does not diminish, and there is an unusual number of new buildings projected and under way. The extension of the steam roads on the east and west sides of the city will undoubtedly largely stimulate building within the next five years. Peace is assured in Europe, and although war would have given us a more active market for our breadstuffs, yet after all, peace is the most profitable in the long run to any nation.

The Survival of the Fittest.
Columbus Enquirer.

In the course of time there may be two parties in Georgia, as there were before the late revolution, but neither of them will be republican. That organization does not represent a single living issue, and its dissolution is inevitable. That which it contended for has been accomplished by the ruin of thousands. The sooner it dies the better it will be for the country. Who can tell but the next new party will take the name of "independent?" The democratic name has survived all political organizations and daily is gaining strength, and promises to endure while the republic lasts.

The Plainest Words are the Best.
Providence Journal.

There is no doubt that the great Begum speech of Sheridan would excite unextinguishable peals of laughter if it were delivered now, and that the lawyer who should attempt to plead a case in the language of Curran would soon find that he had not the ear of the court or the jury. Even the language of Webster is too Johnsonian for modern taste, and encumbers rather than aids the massive force of the thought. The exponents of modern oratory, John Bright, Wendell Phillips and Col. Ingersoll, use the plainest, the simplest and most direct language, and the whole tendency of the best taste is in that way, as it is also in writing. The object is to hit, to attract attention to the substance of the argument, to make an impression, and not to excite admiration by verbal niceties of language or artificial rhetoric. And as the object is best attained by fitness of epithet and vigor of language, it brings verbal excellence without being sought.

Mr. Sherman's Small Gold Nonsense.
Chicago Times.

"Small gold coins are likely to get into circulation," a Washington dispatch says, through the operation of disbursement from the treasury department; but the government cannot exchange gold for greenbacks, nor receive the latter for customs duties, until the 1st of January. That being the case, there seems to be no urgent necessity for the partial experiment proposed by Mr. Sherman, which at best will have the effect of weakening the reserve, accumulated at a very heavy cost, in advance of the day on which the treasury will be required by law to meet all demands in coin.

The Pernicious Two-Thirds Rule.
Waynesboro Expositor.

We are in favor abolishing the two-thirds rule in the coming congressional convention. We believe that a nomination by a majority is more democratic and will be more satisfactory to all concerned. One of the frequent effects of the two-thirds rule is to defeat a majority candidate, and nominate a man who is not the choice of one-tenth of his party. Let us do away with such a pernicious system and let the man stand as the nominee whom the majority favor.

Tilden's Nomination Inevitable.
New York Tribune.

An impression is abroad in the newspapers that Tilden's prospects for a renomination are looking up again now. No cause is given for the reaction, but it is confidently said to exist. This is entirely probable. The mistake consists in calling it a revival. His chances are the same all the time. The party has no issue but the "fraud" cry, and Mr. Tilden holds a mortgage on that for its full value.

Fraud in Every Variety.
Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Governor Tilden's friends are said to feel confident that he will control New York in the next national convention, and are hopeful that he will get the nomination. With Tilden leading the democrats, Grant the republicans and Butler the nationals the campaign of 1880 would offer the voters as much as they could stand.

The Cincinnati Southern Will go Through Next Time.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

The bids for the completion of the Southern railroad are much lower than the enemies of the enterprise predicted, and even lower than many of its friends expected. The fact assures a favorable vote upon the question of [illegible] submitted to the [illegible]

[illegible]
Washington Post.

There is talk of Senator [illegible] as presidential candidate. A block of Kennebec ice in December would excite more enthusiasm than that frigid and austere statesman. He couldn't be more cold and distant if he had been trellised up on the northwest side of Charles Francis Adams.

Atlanta the Great Storm Center.
Gainesville Eagle.

A first class signal station, in connection with the weather bureau, has been established in Atlanta. It is proper that the station should be established at that point, as it is the storm center of the Appalachian range of mountains.

Without a Second.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The motion to renominate Hayes has been made by the Cincinnati Commercial, but in parliamentary phrase, Does the chair hear a second? The chair does not.

Dr. Carver Wanted.
Washington Post.

If Dr. Carver can pick off 5,000 tramps in twenty minutes, send him this way.

Professor McClelland Withdraws.
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., July 17, 1878.

Inasmuch as there are two candidates in this county for congressional honors in this, the fifth district, and a most spirited contest likely to grow out of such, therefore, that harmony and good feeling may be preserved in the democratic ranks in DeKalb, as well as elsewhere, with many thanks to my friends who have manifested so much zeal in my behalf, I now withdraw from the "roll of candidates" of this congressional district. I am, etc.,

J. F. MCCLELLAND.

A DAINTY STEED.

Gamarra is a dainty steed,
Strong, black and of a double breed,
Full of fire, and full of bone,
With all his line of fathers known;
Fine his nose, his nostrils thin,
But blown abroad by the pride within!
His mane is like a river flowing,
And his eyes like embers glowing
In the darkness of the night,
And his pace as swift as light.

Look—how 'round his straining throat
Grace and shifting beauty float!
Sinewy strength is in his reins—
And the red blood gallops through his veins—
Richer, redder, never ran
Through the boasting heart of man.
He can trace his lineage higher
Than the Bourbon dare aspire—
Douglas, Guzman, or the Guelph,
Or O'Brien's blood itself!

He, who hath no peer, was born,
Here, upon a red March morn;
But his famous fathers dead
Were Arabs all, and Arab bred,
And the last of that great line
Trod like one of a race divine!
And yet—he was but friend to one,
Who fed him at the set of sun.
By some lone fountain fringed with green;
With him, a roving Bedouin,
He lived (none else would he obey
Through all the hot Arabian day)—
And died untamed upon the sands
Where Balkh amidst the desert stands!

—Barry Cornwall.

Restful Nights, Days free from Torture

Await the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benignant cordial and depurent is a far more reliable remedy than colchicum and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also enjoys the advantage of being unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to its attacks after exposure to weather, to currents of air changes of temperature, or to cold when the body is hot. Such persons should take a wine glass or two of the Bitters as soon as possible after incurring risk from the above causes, as this superb protective effectually nullifies the hurtful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as colic, spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, &c., the Bitters is also a most useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate cases to use it with persistency.

july16..d&t tues thur sun &wkyjuly16

New Advertisements.

For Disinfecting Your Premises USE CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

It is the most powerful anti-septic disinfectant known. It destroys all offensive odors arising from sewers, drains, cess pools, sinks, water closets, stables, and all foul places. It purifies and disinfects, prevents fermentation, arresting it where it has commenced.

It has No Equal as a Sanitary Agent.

It is the Cheapest Disinfectant Known. Price, 30 Cents per gallon. Manufactured and for sale at 15 Forsyth street, by O. A. SMITH, Distiller of Coal Tar and Manufacturer of Coal Tar Products.

318 july20..d1w 2d page

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treas'r. 321 july20..d1m

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

KNOWN FAR AND WIDE FOR ITS WONDERFUL VIRTUES.

Thousands of victims of Scrofula, Rheumatism patients who have cast aside their crutches, sufferers from syphilitic taint an mercurial poison, all over the land, bear witness of its efficacy.

The seat of these diseases is in the blood, and impure blood causes unhealthy secretion, which develop Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, foul Discharges from the Nose, Ears and Womb; White Swellings; Scald Head; Nightsweats; Whites; Sallow Complexion; Kidney Disease; Nocturnal Emissions, and a long train of dreadful ills.

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA

is a concentrated extract of the curative properties of roots and herbs which act on the blood, coming in direct contact with the germ of disease, extending its influence to every part of the system. It is a powerful alterative, and literally

A RENOVATOR OF THE BODY.

Under its influence the eyes grow sparkling, the complexion clear, and unsightly blotches rapidly disappear.

The value of this compound in general debility can not be overestimated. It arouses the flagging energies of life.

TO THE LADIES.

If you are suffering from what is familiarly known as "Female Weakness," use TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT. It will cure Leucorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, and other foul discharges, when all other medicine fails.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1 a bottle or six for $5. Sent by express on receipt of price. OFFICE, 35 Murray Street, New York. july16 d&t next read mat

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J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.,

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Commission Merchants

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Nos. 17 and 19 Kennesaw Block, Forsyth Street..........Atlanta, Georgia.

Just Receiving	50,000 lbs.	C. R. Bacon Sides.
" "	40,000 lbs.	C. R. Bulk Sides.
" "	2,000	bushels Wheat.
" "	2,000	bushels Oats.
" "	300	bales Hay.
" "	10,000	bushels Corn.
" "	5,000 lbs.	Leaf Lard in tierces and cans.

All in store and ready for the trade. 309 july19..d2t

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEXT Session begins 23d of September. A full Corps of distinguished Instructors. Climate unsurpassed. School thoroughly equipped. Expenses $200 00 a year. No extras. As only a few vacancies exist, those who desire to enter are requested to apply at once. For Catalogue, address F. B. LIPPITT, 308 july19..d1w Ac'j't C. F. M. A.

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Shoe Machinery, Leather [illegible], Leather, Calfskins, Buff, Grain, Morocco, Goat and Sheepskins, French Kids. The best Welt Leather, Drills, Buttons, Gorings, Boot Webs, &c., &c. Quotations sent on application. 84 Warren Street, corner Church Street, New York. 316 july19..d1m

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Established in 1865.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS from the country. Terms Cash. Address H. F. EMERY.

We still RETAIL ICE at 1 cent per pound from our Store, No. 15 Peachtree.

ICE COLD MELONS A SPECIALTY.

290 july17...d1w EMERY & PRINCE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING CO OF GA., SAVANNAH, July 11, 1878.

Summer Excursion Tickets

—TO—

TYBEE ISLAND AND SPRINGS

IN Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee, can now be purchased at greatly reduced rates at Savannah, Augusta, Milledgeville, Macon, Griffin, Atlanta, Columbus, Americus, Albany and Eufaula. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad of Georgia. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. Southwestern Railroad.

258 july14..d1w

Georgia Railroad Company

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., July 13th, 1878.

THE following schedule will be operated on and after Sunday, next, 14th inst., leaving ATLANTA

‡ 9 30 A. M.	for Augusta, Athens, Macon, Washington and Way Stations, Charleston, Savannah, Port Royal, Columbia, Wilmington, Norfolk, Richmond, The Virginia Springs, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East via Coast Line. NO CONNECTION FOR MACON OR WASHINGTON, GEORGIA, ON SUNDAYS.
5 30 P. M.	Covington Accommodation.
6 00 P. M.	for Augusta and Way Stations on Main Line, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, Charlotte, Danville, Richmond, The Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East via Virginia Midland or Piedmont Air-Line.

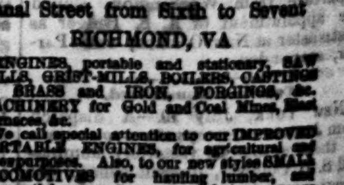
Arrives at Atlanta, FROM AUGUSTA and intermediate stations, 5:05 a. m., 1:25 p. m., from Covington 7:50 a. m.

‡Daily—Other Trains Daily Except Sundays.

Superb Improved Sleepers on Night Trains.

E R DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent. S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. 000 july17 d f

METROPOLITAN WORKS



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RICHMOND, VA

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. Also, to our new styles SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done. Shafting, Pulleys, &c., for Gin Houses.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

WM. E. TANNER & CO.

26 jan26..d&wly

The Constitution.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Albany wants a street railroad.

—Mrs. Lila Kirtland, of Macon, is dead.

—The crops in Troup county are suffering for rain.

—Crop prospects in southwest Georgia continue good.

—Crops in Bartow county are in splendid condition.

—The peach crop in Dougherty county has been damaged by rot and worms.

—A drunken wretch stabbed a Mrs. Crosby in Dooly county recently. He was arrested.

—The Rome Courier says Dr. Felton has nominated himself for a third term.

—Rev. Father Colbert, of St. Mary's church, of Rome, took leave of his congregation last Wednesday.

—The concert of the tree-toad is now continuous. The thermometer must have something to do with this.

—The grand jury of Chatham county want the city court abolished and the jail put in charge of the sheriff as in other counties.

—Jefferson Greer, an industrious colored man, was set upon and brutally murdered by a party of negroes in Jasper county the other day.

—The Rome Courier has asked Dr. Felton to mention the name of the candidate for congress for whom he has voted since the war, and wants a prompt reply. Will a probe have to be used in this business?

—Jim Miller, of Richmond county, will be sent to congress before he is much older. He has raised three watermelons aggregating one hundred and eighty pounds in weight. The largest weighed sixty-seven pounds.

—The Elberton Gazette says that the laying of iron on Saturday last had reached a distance of six miles from Toccoa. Some delay has been caused by the failure of the rolling mills to furnish iron as fast as needed, but this has now been remedied by the contractor purchasing a thousand tons for immediate delivery from other mills. The engine J. H. Jones is at work on the track, and when iron becomes plentiful, Captain Potts will lay it down at the rate of a mile a day. Extensive forces are at work getting cross-ties, and there can be no delay from a lack of ties.

—LaGrange Reporter: "Whose organ is the Reporter?" The Reporter is the organ of J. T. Waterman. His money paid for it and his labors sustain it—with the help of several thousand admiring readers. He conducts it according to the eternal principles of truth, justice and right—so far as God enables him to understand those principles, and he is responsible to his Maker.

—Augusta Evening News: We learn that a lady gave birth to a male child, near the Augusta factory, one month ago, which was fully natural but only weighed 1½ pounds at birth. It was apparently in perfect health during life until yesterday afternoon, when it died suddenly, not having materially increased in weight. It was regularly and heartily nursed by a healthy mother until within a few moments of its death. No cause is assigned for the sudden death.

—Elberton Gazette: At Bowman a large number of lots have been sold, and two new business houses are in course of construction. At Lavonia, just laid off in lots, Mr. Vickery, a successful Toccoa merchant, will have a business house built and stocked with goods by the middle of August. At Martin, also just laid off, two business men, Messrs. Childs and Burgess, have purchased lots and will immediately construct and open houses of business. The prospects for a fine business all along the line are quite flattering, and the railroad will certainly pay a good dividend from the first.

—Irwinton Southerner: Mr. Wm. Bates, of this county, who is 75 years old, left Dublin on Sunday morning and walked to this place, a distance of 28 miles, arriving here about 4:30 o'clock the same evening. Not only that, he did not stop here, but continued his journey three or four miles further. This is good walking for even a young man, and when we come to consider the age of Mr. Bates, it is something extraordinary. Mr. Bates is hale and hearty looking, and seems good for several years more.

—Greenville Vindicator: The house in which Mr. Zach T. Mullins resided, a couple of miles from Greenville, was discovered to be on fire last Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. Mr. Mullins left home on Friday morning to visit his children who are in charge of their grandmother at Geneva, Talbot county. From Friday to Sunday morning no one authorized to do so had entered the dwelling. In the house were 33 bushels of wheat and 300 pounds of meat. After the burning of the building the ruins were searched and no traces of meat, and but little of wheat were discovered. This induces the belief that the house was robbed and afterwards set afire by the plunderers to hide the theft. The loss falls very heavily on Mr. Mullins as he loses his all, even his clothing being entirely destroyed. The building burned was the old Hall residence, the property of Olin W. McGehee, of Warnerville.

—Elberton Gazette: Col. W. F. Bowers went up to Toccoa the other day and took a ride on the new engine on the Elberton Air-Line. He went home afterward and gathered his family about him he said: "My children, there are many sweets in this life, some of which I have enjoyed to the fullest extent. I have experienced the good feeling that wells up in a man from eating fried chicken, I've felt good from having done good to my fellow-man, I've been thrilled with delight from many causes, but never in my whole existence did I feel so much like molasses was trickling through my veins and ice water being poured down my back as I did when I jumped on John Henry Jones the other day at Toccoa, and he started down the track towards Elberton. If I was to live to be as old as the first gray mule that came to the country I'd never feel so much like I'd tumbled into honey again."

—Here is what Judge A. R. Wright, a Felton man, says of Judge Lester: "George N. Lester is a first-rate man. I knew him when he was a poor young fellow, just entering the struggle of manhood. With wind and tide against him, and the wind sometimes blowing a storm, if not a cyclone, he has held the rudder and directed his course well and bravely. He belongs to that class of men who enlist every sympathy of my heart. He has never forgotten the great laboring class from which he sprung. He will neither deceive nor desert them. There are few men more estimable and worthy in all that makes true manhood. I have been intimate with him for years and regard him as one of my personal friends. Add to all this his heroism in the late war, and his genuine Christian qualities (for he belongs to that class of men "who walk by faith in God"), and you can form some idea of how hard it is for me not to support him.

—Purify and enrich the blood and you will not be troubled with skin diseases. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is known to be a never failing remedy.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "*Seal of North Carolina*," at the same price?"
19 feb9..deod

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. **25 cents a bottle.**
486 feb26..d&wly

New Advertisements.

Imperishable Fragrance.

Murray & Lanman's CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest and most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath, delightful and healthful in the sick room, relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness and headache. Look out for counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs Lanman & Kemp, New York.

For Sale by Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
474 may24..d6m fri sun wed 3d pg n r m

MANCHESTER

Locomotive Works,

ESTABLISHED IN

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated Steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly. Send for descriptive circular.
ARETAS BLOOD, Agent,
Nov21dly Manchester, N. H.

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What experienced Horsemen and Veterinary Surgeons say of it: "You have struck the right principle." "The best shoe I have ever seen." "The greatest real improvement in Horse Shoes since the first horse was shod."

Send for Free Illustrated Pamphlet to THE JOHN D. BILLINGS PATENT HORSE SHOE CO., 265 Broadway, New York.
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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
Sail from New York for
GLASGOW, every SATURDAY;
LONDON, every WEDNESDAY;
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. All Staterooms on main deck, and Saloon amidships.

SALOON CABINS, $65 to $80, CURRENCY. SECOND CABIN, including all requisites, $40. Excursion Tickets for First-Class Passage, New York to Paris and return, $135 to $195, according to stateroom and route chosen.

For Books of information, Plans, &c.
Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS,
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75 Cents to Close.

I HAVE concluded to sell goods a few days more. Still closing out everything at 75 cents which I have formerly sold at 99 cents.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,

99 Cent Store,

71 WHITEHALL STREET.

Call and get a good Valise for 75 cents.
Fine Picture Frames at 75 cents, worth $1 25 and $1 50.
Also, very heavy Black Walnut and Gilt Frames at $1 25 and $1 50.
A splendid assortment of Panel Pictures at 75 cents. Also, a few more of the Large Size which I will sell at $1 45 to close. Great bargains.
Men's Hats of good quality and styles at 75 cents—worth more money.
Shirts, WARRANTED Linen Bosoms, only 75 cents. All sizes.
I still have a good assortment of Crockery selling "way down."
Full Toilet Sets of beautiful patterns selling at 75 cents.
Vases at 75 cents a pair. Vases at 75c a piece.
Chromos at 75 cents and Bird Cages at 75c.
Brackets, Wall Pockets, Clocks, Shelves, Comb Boxes, &c., only 75 cents.
Children's China Tea Sets at 75 cents.
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Beautiful Work Baskets for Ladies at 75 cents, very cheap.
Children's Willow Nursery Chairs only 75 cents.
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Majolica Pitchers, Flower Pots, Fruit Plates, Flower Baskets, &c., 75 cents.
Spittoons, cast iron bottoms, 75c a pair.
Parian Marble Busts at 75 cents a pair.
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All sorts of Toys at 75 cents.
Lava Smoking Stands and Tobacco Boxes, 75c.
Splendid Albums 75 cents. Elegant Albums at $1 50, worth $3 00.
Those splendid 3 Shelf Flower Stands 75 cts.
A great variety of Pocket Knives at 75 cts.
Table Cutlery 75 cents a set.
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Splendid case with 2 Pipes or 1 Pipe and Cigar Holder only 75 cents.
Genuine Meerschaum Cigar Holder 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Chains 75 cents.
Sets of Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Badges, Bracelets, Pencils, &c., 75 cents.
Beautiful French China Cups and Saucers with fine Gilt Bands, Scrolls, &c., 75 cents.
In fact all goods usually found in an Extensive Dollar Store Stock can be found at the 99 CENT STORE, 71 Whitehall street, for 75 cents. So come while you have the chance. This week

Positively the last Week I will Keep Open.
L. F. STEVENS.
381 mar19..d6m july14

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HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

Approved by the Academie de Medicine of France, and its sale in France authorized by special order of the French Government.
Recommended by the highest Medical Authorities in New York as
"A delightful beverage."
"Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other."
"Most grateful and refreshing."
"Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."
"Impregnated only with its own gas."
"Useful and very agreeable."
"Healthful and well suited for Dyspepsia and cases of acute disease."
"Mildly antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics and where there is a gouty diathesis."
"By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder, and in Gout."
"Not only a luxury, but a necessity."
To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
41 & 43 Warren Street, New York.

Every genuine bottle bears the registered **Yellow Pictorial** label of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY (limited) LONDON. COX, HILL & THOMPSON, Sole Agents for Atlanta.
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL,
Every Thursday and Saturday

City of Berlin,	5491	City of Brussels,	3775
City of Richmond,	4607	City of New York,	3500
City of Chester,	4566	City of Paris,	3081
City of Montreal,	4490	City of Brooklyn,	2911

These magnificent steamers, built in watertight compartments, are among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic.

The saloons are luxuriously furnished, especially well lighted and ventilated, and take up the whole width of the ship. The principal staterooms are amidships, forward of the engines, where least noise and motion is felt, and are replete with every comfort, having all the latest improvements, double berths, electric bells, &c.

The cuisine has always been a specialty of this Line. The Ladies' cabins and bathrooms, Gentlemen's smoking and bathrooms, Barbers' shops, libraries, &c., provided.

For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
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MACON, GEORGIA.

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Faculty Complete.

Course of Study Thorough and Extensive. For terms apply to Rev. W. C. BASS, D.D., President, or C. W. SMITH, D.D., Secretary.

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THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES in VIRGINIA, with an able

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145 july9..d2m wed thur sun

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NEAR AMHERST C. H., VA.

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179 july11..d2m thur sat tues

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FULL COURSE of Instruction in Classical, Literary and Scientific studies, and in the Professional departments of Law and of Civil Engineering.

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A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

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Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

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Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street,
86 feb8..d&wly CINCINNATI, O.

Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE

Restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in four weeks. FAILURE IMPOSSIBLE. This lifesrestoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, or who have been weakened from excess or any other cause. Success in every case is as certain as that water quenches thirst. $3 per case. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JAQUES, 7 University Place, New York. **Druggists Supplied.**
61 aug8,1877 ly

DANIEL & MARSH,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE just received direct from the vineyards in Los Angeles and Sonoma counties, California, a large lot of the following brands of Fine Wines and Brandies:

BRANDY,
PORT,
SHERRY,
ANGELICA,
REISLING,

Famed for their purity and delicacy of flavor.
13 KIMBALL HOUSE.
341 july 14..1w

Business Directory.

PROF. E. H. KRUGER,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice.
DIRECTOR of Mendel Musical Club and Organist at the First Methodist Church and Jewish Synagogue. Lessons given at pupil's home if desired. Address at Phillip's & Crew's, or residence 67 West Harris street.
212 jan11..d6mo

Lawyers.

GEO. S. THOMAS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
PRACTICES in all the Courts—State and Federal. Office rooms Nos. 7 and 8 Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad streets.
77 june4..d3m

JAMES B. PARK,
Attorney at Law,
GREENESBORO, GEORGIA.
PRACTICES in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon A H Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon A H Stephens, Member of Congress.
296 feb19..feb17,1878..d6m

S. G. McLENDON,
Attorney at Law,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House.
92 feb5,1878..d6m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATHENS, GA.
AS Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party.
273 mar17 dly

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Offices (5 and 6 Centennial Building) No. 1 Whitehall Street.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
PRACTICES in the Supreme Court, the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, and in the Superior and City Courts of Atlanta.
6 my2 d&wly

Lotteries.

4th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

Commonwealth Distribution Company

$115,400

IN CASH PRIZES.

NOTE THE ATTRACTION

$30,000 for Only $2!

By authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to take place in the City of Louisville, Ky.,

On Wednesday, July 31, 1878.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Drawing under the immediate supervision of Col. R. C Wintersmith, Ex. Treas. State of Ky., Gen. T. A. Harris Geo. B. H Gray.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		15,000
1 Prize		5,000
5 Prizes	1,000 each	5,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approxim'n Prizes	$2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,955 Prizes		$115,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1 00.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express. Full lists of drawing will be published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
w june5..djune weds sats july tues thur sat eekly june 11 18, July 2, 17, 23

Royal Havana Lottery.

$810,000 Drawn Every 17 Days.

1 Prize of	$200,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000
2 Prizes of $10,000	20,000
10 Prizes of $5,000 each	30,000
124 Prizes of $1,000 each	124,000
182 Prizes of $500 each	341,000
881 Prizes, amounting to (Spanish)	$810,000

Whole Tickets, $25; Half, $13; Quarters, $7; Tenths, $3; Twentieth, $2.

Orders filled, Prizes Cashed at actual rate of exchange by F. MASICH, 42 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.
pe d th 88 feb27 120 1878 wed sun

!!! DOLLARS !!!

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Extraordinary Drawing

ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.

2132 PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE

500,000 DOLLARS

To take place on September 4th, 1878

Send for plans to BORNIO & BROTHER, Oldest and Best Known Agents, 77 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.
288 july17..d2mo

TROUP FACTORY FOR SALE.

OWING to the advanced age and failing health of the Proprietors and owners of the Troup Factory we have concluded to sell out and retire from the business, and will give possession immediately, or at any time within the next six months. We offer the whole property at ($80,000) eighty thousand dollars; one-half cash; and one, two, three and four years credit on the balance at (7) seven per cent. per annum.

The property has cost us largely over that amount and will pay a fine profit on the investment if well managed. Persons, or a company desiring such property, will of course examine it—the titles, location, and its future chances of success. Our Mr. Leslie is and will be on the place to exhibit and explain what is necessary to know. To capitalists within fifty miles around no description is necessary. Those living further off, or may wish a formal description of the property in this notice.

We are (10) ten miles southeast of LaGrange, Troup county, Georgia, on Flat Shoal Creek. The Factory building is seventy-six by forty-six, a wooden building, four stories high, strong and well built. We are running sixteen hundred and fifty spindles; and five hundred mule spindles, not at work at present; have fifty looms on osnaburgs, stripes, checks, denims and kerseys; besides are spinning yarns and dyeing part of them of various colors. Have an excellent Press House, Dye House, Boiler and Dry Rooms, and are turning out from fifty to sixty thousand yards of cloth monthly. All the water wheels are patent iron and in good order. Indeed the whole premises consisting of three or four nice cottage residences for proprietors and agents, and twenty-seven good two room houses for operatives, all near and convenient, with good springs and wells convenient to all, are in good repair and well arranged for comfort. Place healthy, well shaded and handsome, with a church on premises and others near; also post-office and tri-weekly mail.

Very near the Factory, in twenty feet, stands a two story flouring mill with good runners and machinery, bolting cloths, &c. The mill has a good run of custom, and the proceeds of the grain sold without hauling off.

The whole premises contain about eleven hundred acres of land. Much of it good farming land. At least five hundred acres of it should be in cotton and corn for the use of the place. Perhaps half of the lands are in woods, and partly in pine. All our fire works use pine entirely and the quantity will be everlasting.

The North and South R. R. which will be finished from Columbus to Rome, runs within ¾ mile of the mills, and will add several thousand dollars to the value. Our proposition for the price named includes also the tools, wagons and eight mules.

Besides what is enumerated we usually have on hand one hundred to three hundred bales cotton, (now 150) Also, stock of goods in splendid rock store, sixty by forty feet. Stock generally seven to ten thousand dollars, now perhaps eight thousand dollars. Annual sales twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. The cotton must be paid for in net cash. The stock of dry goods in store, half cash, and other half in six and twelve months.

All manufactured goods on hand and in hands of agents we propose to dispose of ourselves, but would make a heavy reduction on them and close the whole out if so desired. The stock is perhaps twenty thousand dollars.

The business is pleasant, having now a full run of custom which consumes the proceeds as fast as manufactured. We retire from the business solely for the reasons already stated.

To persons wishing such an estate who are younger men this is a rare chance. Everything is in order—all going and all ready. No waiting to build everything, say one to three years. No loss of interest on capital and risk of fire or flood. The day possession is given you commence business and profits. Written communications will be kept strictly private if so desired.
J. M. C. ROBERTSON,
THOMAS LESLIE.
Troup Factory, Ga., June 5, 1878.
341 june13..d3tuwtw sat &wst

GLAZED SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
Builders' Hardware, &c.

PRICES:

GLAZED SASH PER PAIR.
$0 70, $1 15, $1 35, $1 65, $1 85
OUTSIDE BLINDS PER PAIR.
$0 95, $1 15, $1 35, $1 40, $1 60
FOUR PANEL DOORS—INCH.
$1 20, $1 30, $1 65, $1 10, $1 20
FOUR PANEL DOORS—1 3-16.
$1 35, $1 50, $1 55, $1 70, $1 85
FOUR PANEL DOORS—1½.
$1 45, $1 60, $1 75, $1 85
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
Remember the place,
20 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
511 mar11..dtf may19 **F. W. HART.**

Railroad Schedule.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., June 7, 1878.

ON and after Sunday, June 9th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leave Savannah	9 20 a m
Leave Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrive at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrive at Macon	6 45 p m
Leave Macon for Atlanta	9 15 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	3 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leave Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrive at Macon	6 20 a m
Leave Macon	7 00 a m
Arrive at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrive at Eatonton	11 20 a m
Arrive at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrive at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leave Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leave Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrive at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leave Augusta	9 45 p m
Arrive at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrive at Eatonton	11 20 a m
Arrive at Macon	8 00 a m
Leave Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	1 45 p m
Leave Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrive at Eufaula	3 53 p m
Arrive at Albany	2 25 p m
Leave Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrive at Columbus	3 15 p m

THROUGH SLEEPER TO AUGUSTA ON TRAIN No. 2.

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily, making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroads.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily except Sunday, and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning leave Fort Gaines Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4:47 a m.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

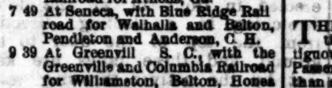
Leaves Atlanta	2 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 10 a m
Leaves Eufaula	9 35 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 47 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 25 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making close connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RADUL,
Supt Southwestern Railroad, Macon.
900 june12. dtf

Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line R'y



TIME TABLES. IN EFFECT JUNE 9, 1878

NO. 1—MAIL TRAIN—EASTWARD.

Time of Arrival A. M.	Time of Departure P. M.	
	2 40	ATLANTA.
5 25	5 26	At Lula, Ga., with the Northeast Railroad for Athens, Ga.
7 48	7 49	At Seneca, with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
9 38	9 39	At Greenville, S. C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C H, Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
10 55	10 56	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union & Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon Mountain, connecting here with Stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs N. C. A fine and well finished hotel at the foot of this mountain.
1 14	1 15	At Gaston, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
2 30		At CHARLOTTE, with the Carolina Central Railroad, for Munroe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Wilmington, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tenn & Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion Henry's and Old Fort.
2 30		At CHARLOTTE, with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia springs.
6 46	6 56	At Greensboro, with Eastern Division N. C. Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kinston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2—MAIL TRAIN—WESTWARD.

Time of Arrival A. M.	Time of Departure A. M.	
	1 10	AIR-LINE JUNCTION.
	1 18	CHARLOTTE.
12 00		At ATLANTA, Connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, A & W. Pt. R. R.) and the Kennesaw Route, (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick, and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change by this train. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.
G. J. FOREACRE, G. M.
W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. and F. A.
000 june12..dtf

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Great Kennesaw Route

—VIA—

Western and Atlantic Railroad

ON and after Sunday, July 14th, 1878, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

The Fast Mail Train North

Leaves Atlanta at	2 15 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10 50 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3 30 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1 30 p m
Arrives Washington at	9 15 p m
Arrives New York at	6 45 a m

The Fast Mail Train South

Leaves New York at	8 55 p m
Leaves Washington at	6 35 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12 10 noon

Only 39 hours from New York to Atlanta.

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery VIA ATLANTA to Washington WITHOUT CHANGE, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

Also make close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at .... 5 10 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all the

Virginia and Tennessee Springs

also at Chattanooga for all points West.

The Express Train South

Arrives at Atlanta .... 10 40 p m
making connection from all points West. Also from VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE SPRINGS

The Accommodation

Leaves Atlanta daily (ex'pt Sunday) ... 4 20 p m
Arrives Atlanta daily (ex'pt Sunday ... 8 35 a m

The Kennesaw Route is offering the LOWEST RATES to all Summer Resorts along its line. Commutation and Monthly Tickets for Summer season at LOW RATES.

Send for Guide Book to Summer Resorts.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
000 july14..dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Northeastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., June 1, 1878

SCHEDULE

ON and after June 10th, 1878, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Athens	7:00 a m
Arrive Lula	9:15 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via A L R R	12:00 m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	4:00 p m
Leave Lula	5:35 p m
Arrive at Athens	7:50 p m

Trains daily except Sunday.
Close connections made between Athens and Atlanta each way.
J. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.
000 june8..dtf

Railroads.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 5, 1878.

ON and after SUNDAY, May 5th, Passenger trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah daily at	4:30 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:50 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	5:30 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	8:10 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	9:10 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:30 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily	5:32 p m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	9:35 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	5:50 a m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	2:40 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	6:40 p m
Leave Albany daily at	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	3:15 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:00 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	5:05 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	8:40 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina Gainesville and Cedar Keys take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:10 p m (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:45 a m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 8:10 a m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday afternoon at 5:00 a m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise and all landings on St. John's river.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction going west Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:50 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:05 a m
Arrive at McIntosh " "	10:00 a m
Arrive at Jesup " "	12:15 p m
Arrive at Blackshear " "	3:15 p m
Arrive Dupont " "	7:10 p m
Leave Dupont " "	5:15 a m
Leave Blackshear " "	9:32 a m
Leave Jesup " "	1:10 p m
Leave McIntosh " "	3:08 p m
Arrive at Savannah " "	5:35 p m

WESTERN DIVISION
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Dupont at	5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta at	7:50 a m
Arrive at Quitman at	9:15 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	11:30 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:00 p m
Leave Quitman at	3:14 p m
Leave Valdosta at	4:43 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	7:00 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master Transportation.
R. S. HAINES,
june16 dtf General Superintendent.

THE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R

—AND THE—

CUMBERLAND ROUTE

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

Passenger Service.

THE above line offers unrivalled time facilities, and comforts from Atlanta and contiguous country to all points in Florida. In Passenger Service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:05 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

Freight Service.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of Steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella River, St. Marys, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns River. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with the Atlanta Agent of the Line, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.
HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent.
00 june5..dtf

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
9 College Place and 1 Union Square
New York.
50 jan8..1awly

ANTI-FAT

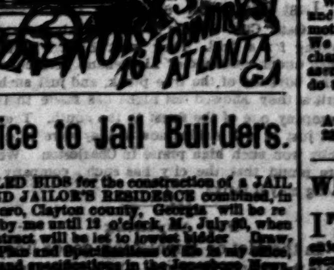
Or How to Get Lean Without Starvation,

A supply just received.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
DRUGGISTS.

SSS

We have been using Swift's Syphilitic Specific in the treatment of the convicts for the last year and believe it is the only certain known remedy that will effect a permanent cure.
GRANT, ALEXANDER & CO.

For sale by
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
AND ALL DRUGGISTS.
237 june13..d6m



Notice to Jail Builders.

SEALED BIDS for the construction of a JAIL AND JAILOR'S RESIDENCE combined, in Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia, will be received by me until 12 o'clock, M., July 30, when the contract will be let to lowest bidder. Drawing of Plan and Specifications of the is my office; notice and specifications in the Jonesboro News.
J. A. McCONNELL, Ordinary,
2 aug6..d1aw&4ly30 Clayton county, Ga.

House Furnishing Goods, Etc.

COME AND SEE

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers,
Refrigerators, Bird Cages,
Fly Traps, Cook Stoves,
Slate and Iron Mantles, and Ranges,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stamped Tin Ware, Toilet Sets

Ever offered in this city—all at Gold Prices.

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES A SPECIALTY

AGENT FOR KNOWLES' STEAM PUMP.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS,
363 may19..3m 38 & 3. Peachtree St., Corner Walton

Stoves, Hardware, &C.

JNO. J. SEAY. J. PARK BOWIE.

J. J. SEAY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, And-Irons, Store Fronts, Railing for Fence and Balconies, &c., &c., &c.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

DEALERS will take notice that we are out of the retail business, and our UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be given to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. We will duplicate orders from the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.
J. J. SEAY & CO.,
Rome, Ga.
Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St. and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877..dly

Rolling Mill.

Come and See
The Atlanta Rolling Mill Co.

MANUFACTURE

RAILROAD IRON, SPIKES, BOLTS AND FISH-BARS,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Merchant Iron of Superior Quality,

and sell it at as low prices as it can be procured anywhere. See their samples at the State Fair and then visit the Mill AND SEE HOW IT IS DONE—then buy at home and stop sending money out of the State for an inferior iron. Orders solicited, and promptly filled.
6 oct20..dtf **WILLIAM GOODNOW, General Manager**

Engines, Gins, &c.

The Eclipse Portable Engine,

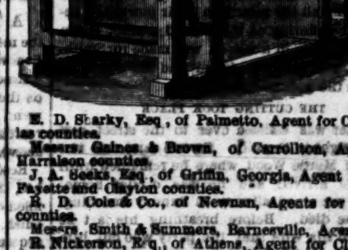
THE CENTENNIAL

—AND OTHER—

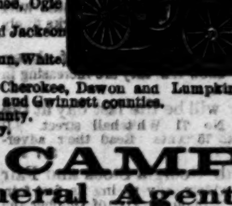
Superior Cotton Gins, Condensers, Feeders

AND OTHER SUPERIOR MACHINERY

For Sale by the following Agents.



John R. Cooper, Ogeechee Georgia, Agent for Bulloch and Scriven counties.
Robert Hill, Esq., of Dalton, Georgia, Agent for Whitfield, Murray, Catoosa, Gilmer, Fannin Pickens and Union county.
Messrs. Williamson & Co., of Rome, Georgia, Agents for Floyd, Polk, Gordon, Chattooga and Walker counties.
Gerald, Griffin & Co., of Cartersville, Agents for Bartow county.
J. M. Mitchell, of Union Point, Agent for Greene and Taliaferro counties.
J. M. Wilson, Esq., of Marietta Agent for Cobb, Paulding and Milton counties.
J. A. Broughton, Esq., Agent for Morgan county.
James H. Smith, of Conyers, Agent for Rockdale and DeKalb counties.
R. D. Starky, Esq., of Palmetto, Agent for Campbell and Douglas counties.



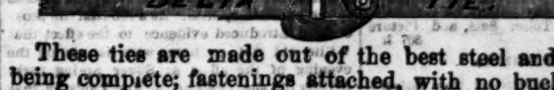
Messrs. Gaines & Brown, of Carrollton, Agent for Carroll and Harralson counties.
J. A. Beeks, Esq., of Griffin, Georgia, Agent for Spalding, Butts, Fayette and Clayton counties.
R. D. Cole & Co., of Newnan, Agents for Coweta and Heard counties.
Messrs. Smith & Summers, Barnesville, Agents for Pike county.
R. Nickerson, Esq., of Athens, Agent for Clarke, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Madison and Wilkes counties.
J. H. Banks, Esq., of Lula, Agent for Hall, Banks and Jackson counties.
William Bush, Esq., of Toccoa, Agent for Towns, Rabun, White, Habersham, Hart and Franklin counties.
R C McAfee, Esq., of Cumming, Agent for Forsyth, Cherokee, Dawson and Lumpkin county.
C. H. Carter, Esq., of Soc al Circle, Agent for Walton and Gwinnett counties.
Robert Childs, Esq., of Monticello, Agent for Jasper county.
J. H. Bryans, Esq., of McDonough, Agent for Henry.

THOMAS CAMP,

General Agent,
COVINGTON, GA.
000 mar8..d6mo

Cotton Ties.

KENNEDY STEEL-HOOK COTTON TIE.



These ties are made out of the best steel and iron being complete; fastenings attached, with no buckle to become lost.

For sale by all dealers and Commission Merchants, in every Southern city.
KENNEDY BRO.'S, Louisville, Ky.
4 june2..d3m tues thur sat

Yeast Powder.

KELLOGG'S YEAST POWDER

A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

Uniform and reliable. Full weight and full strength. Made from standard materials and perfectly wholesome. All Grocers authorized to guarantee it.
187 mar13..d3taw eom 6mo

NOTICE!!

HAVING sold our Cotton Warehouse, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, to Messrs. Langston & Crane, we have this day placed them in possession. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, whose integrity, business qualifications and uprightness in all kinds of dealings we take great pleasure in endorsing.
GEO. W. PARROTT & BRO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1878.

Cotton Warehouse.

WE have this day purchased and taken possession of the Parrott Warehouse, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets. We propose to do strictly a

Storage & Commission Business

and are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Cotton or other articles consigned to us for storage or sale.

We are Sellers, not Buyers, of Cotton, and our best efforts shall always be used to promote the interests of parties consigning to us. We solicit the patronage of planters and merchants who sell cotton in the market, as we feel assured that we have the facility necessary to do their business.
LANGSTON & CRANE
Atlanta, Ga., June 1st, 1878.
2june8..sunsatdtues 3mos

Where to Spend the Summer.

IF YOU desire to spend the Summer in a delightful region, amidst picturesque scenery, enjoy the finest summer climate in the world, and secure the comforts of a large, roomy, neatly furnished, airy and well managed Hotel, address for full particulars, NATIONAL HOTEL,
J. Q. A. LEWIS, Prop. Dalton, Ga.
sept..d6t

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY AUGUST 13th.

Louisiana State Lottery Com'y.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Distributions will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
Or to AMOS FOX, 5 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
134 july9..tues thur sun d&w&wtt

A

STRONG POINT

Is the New "Domestic" Machine is its silence during operation. This, and its light running, ease of operation, simplicity, beauty of finish, and last (but not least by any means) its low price, are sterling qualities which commend themselves to those who are seeking a *good* machine. Our claim: The Best Machine is

MADE STRONGER

by our constantly increasing sales to ladies who have heretofore hesitated about using a machine until they saw the "Domestic,"

CRAIGE & CO.,
43 Whitehall Street.

409 mar24...dtf

CLEAR THE TRACK!

The Rider is Up!

HEADQUARTERS

For Lard oils, Paraffine oils, West Virginia Lubricating oil, Coach Candles, Tallow and Car Grease.

Get my prices before you buy anywhere else.
AMOS FOX, Agt. for Buckeye Oil Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Office No. 5 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
000 april—dtf

The Constitution.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. *W. E. JOHNSON*

THROUGH THE CITY.

NEWS GLIMPSES FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Gould, Covington, Kimball.
—Mr J I Curle, Baltimore, Kimball.
—Mr C P Jarrett, Tugalo, Markham.
—Mr Jos Hull, Savannah, Markham.
—Mr Jno W Wyly, Selma, Markham.
—Mr T A Shelton, Georgia, Kimball.
—Mr J M Jones, Davisboro, Kimball.
—Col C A Nutting, Macon, Markham.
—Mr B Barkman, Memphis, Kimball.
—Mr W J Gould, Covington, Kimball.
—Col W B Johnson, Macon, Markham.
—Mr Hugh L Mason, Chicago, Markham.
—Miss Allice Farnum, Dawson, Kimball.
—Mr R G Penn, Henry county, Markham.
—Col A V Boatright, Columbus, Kimball.
—Rev Thomas E Skinner, Macon, Kimball.
—Mr W A Lark, North Carolina, Markham.
—Mr F H Lark, North Carolina, Markham.
—Judge G T Bartlett, Monticello, Markham.
—Mr P F Moran and family, Florida, Kimball.
—Mr A C McNulty and wife, Savannah, Markham.
—Hon Josephus Camp, Swaynesboro, Kimball.
—Mr Ed F Sisson, St Louis and Iron Mountain Railway, Kimball.
—Mr Frank Gray, of the Cartersville Express, was in the city yesterday.
—Mr and Mrs W M Cramley and little Robbie Cramley, Misses Zule and Fannie Berry, left on the 16th for Tallulah falls to spend the summer.
—Miss Carrie Peeples, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Selma, Ala, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs Olcott, on Loyd street.
—A leading Atlanta merchant who has just returned from the north took breakfast at the Kimball house yesterday and pronounced it the best he had found in America.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Look out for the first bale of cotton.

—Marietta drinks four kinds of water.

—The library anniversary is the 27th of August.

—Edward Baldwin has a bull dog that he values at $75.

—Ounce coats and refrigerator hats were out in force yesterday.

—The roaming ice cream vendor yells at suffering humanity.

—The pomologists will have a pleasant meeting at 10 a. m. to-day.

—A couple of negro excursions from Columbus are aiming at Atlanta.

—During the past term Atlanta had a dozen boys at Emory college.

—Sidewalk electioneering for the county offices is the order of the day.

—Everybody anticipates the eclipse as one of the shows of the dull season.

—The number of new buildings rising in Atlanta is the best evidence of our prosperity.

—The Saturday excursionists will come in to-day. The half fare plan works finely for Atlanta.

—The frequent appearance of sheep on our streets show that they are increasing in number in Georgia.

—Saturday will be the last day at the 99 Cent Store, No. 71 Whitehall street. All goods reduced to 75 cents. Read their advertisement. 307 3t

—The North Georgia Stock and Fair association is widely advertising its first fair, which will open here on the 21st of October and run a week.

—The granite trimmings of the custom house towers are beautiful. It is said that this will be the best building the government has ever erected for anything like the same money.

—We are glad to hear that Comptroller Goldsmith's little son, Robert Lee, who has been critically sick at New Holland springs, is improving. The little fellow has had a severe spell of fever.

—It is not just the thing to be talking about the weather, but we must remark that the city was under a caloric wave of unusual power yesterday. The night brought very pleasant breezes, however.

—All goods at the 99 Cent Store, No. 71 Whitehall street, reduced to 75 cents. Saturday is the last day. Dont fail to call. Look at our Vases, Toilet Sets, and Picture Frames. 307 3t

POLICE POINTS.

—The heat is terrible on the patrolmen.

—Recorder's court yesterday ran up fines to $36.

—The Police Mutual Aid society is a fixed institution.

—Chief Thomas is a man of fine official dignity and capacity and is popular with all classes.

—Recorder Milledge does not allow parties to enter his court with coats off. He believes in strict order.

—The heated term does not agree with the law breakers. There were very few cases of any kind yesterday.

THE RIFLE TEAM.

A Fine Score Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Rifle association had a practice at Silver Springs range. The distance was 400 yards and the members used the Creedmore barrels of several manufactures.

The usual positions for long range shooting were used, some of the men adopting new and original improvements on the postures of the famous American team.

It will be seen that the score is very fine. Mr Witt had a new gun, and hence his unusually bad score. Messrs Maher and Scrutchin also shot new guns. The maximum score of Mr Malone is remarkable. Mr Burke came just one under Mr Malone. The following score is highly creditable to the association:

TEAM NO. 1.

Captain Witt	0 0 0 0 5—	5—	out of a possible 25
Burke	5 5 5 5 4—	24	
Tye	4 3 4 5 0—	16	
Perkerson	4 3 4 3 5—	19	
Baird	4 5 5 3 4—	21	
Maher	0 4 3 5 0—	12	
Werlitz	3 4 4 5 4—	20	
Grand total		117	

TEAM NO. 2

Captain Malone	5 5 5 5 5—	25—	out of a possible 25
Scrutchin	4 2 0 2 4—	12	
Wooding	5 4 2 2 0—	13	
Land	5 4 5 0 5—	19	
Jackson	5 4 3 2 3—	17	
Biggers	5 4 0 5 3—	17	
Smith	2 2 2 5 4—	15	
Grand total		118	

A Good Disinfectant.

We have received from Mr. O. A. Smith, of this city, a sample of the crude carbolic acid which he is making. It is one of the very best disinfectants that can be used, and is very cheap, costing only 35 cents per gallon, or $6 50 per barrel. It acts finely as a disinfectant, and we can recommend it to all who wish as good an article as can be procured anywhere for disinfecting purposes.

Third Baptist Church.

The revival in this church is still progressing, and a number have been received for baptism, which ordinance will be administered in Lynch's rock quarry Sunday evening at 5 o'clock. Everybody is welcome to attend that will observe order and keep quiet during the services.

SILVER SPRINGS SOCIALLY

ALL ABOUT THE MORAL DANCE OF THE FOURTH.

The Preliminary Trial of Robert Smith, Charged with the Murder of Skinner—A Glorious Celebration of the Republic's Birthday.

Yesterday morning the preliminary trial of the case of the State vs Robert Smith, charged with the murder of James J. Skinner, was called by Justice Butt. On account of an anticipated large audience Justice Butt decided to hold the investigation in the court room at the city hall, and at 9 o'clock the case was called at that place. Several hundred persons were present to listen to the investigation, and there were at least

TWENTY-FIVE WITNESSES

present to testify what they knew of the murder. These witnesses were sworn and sent out of the court room until they were needed. The witnesses for the prosecution were the first examined. Their testimony in substance was this: On the evening of the 4th of this month there were assembled at Silver Spring park, about two miles from the city, quite a large crowd of young people. The resort was supplied with a canvass tent, under which was a platform lighted up by two dim oil lamps. Opposite the platform and only a short distance away was a saloon, which was

ABUNDANTLY PATRONIZED

by the members of the party. The gathering consisted of about eighty persons. Of this number there were about a dozen women. These women were of the most lewd character to be found in the city, and many of them were perfectly intoxicated. One of them boasted to the reporter yesterday that she had put away from sight twenty-six glasses of beer while at the park on that evening. Many of the men were also badly intoxicated, and one of them was in that condition to such an extent that he could not tell while on the witness stand whether he was

AT THE PARK OR NOT

on that memorable night. He remarked that if he was he never knew it.

The entire party seems to have been a disorderly crowd assembled to drink all the liquor and have all the fun that could be had at any similar place in Georgia.

The larger portion of the crowd assembled on the platform under the tent and amused themselves by fighting and kicking up rows generally.

At 10 o'clock the crowd was wild with liquor and excitement, and almost every one was ripe for a fuss. Hats were knocked off, violent and most obscene language used, and most disgusting conversations carried on by various members of the party.

About 10:30 Robert Smith was seen to point his hand at Jim Skinner and remark that he

WOULD CUT SKINNER'S HEART OUT

before the crowd dispersed. He was standing in the presence of three or four parties at the time he made the remark. Very soon after this he was seen with an open knife in his hand, and appeared to be much excited. He and a bosom friend were in earnest conversation, after which the pair separated by the friend going in the direction of the lights that burned dimly during the entire evening. Skinner was standing quite near at hand. Smith, it seems, approached him and addressed other insulting remarks. Skinner, without resenting the insult, moved away, but was followed by Smith. At this juncture, while Smith was approaching Skinner, a man was seen

TO FAN OUT THE LIGHTS

with his hat, and the platform was a dark scene. A moment after, Skinner was heard to exclaim, "I am cut; I am killed!" The crowd rushed toward him, and it was found that he was badly cut in the right side. He was assisting the saloon where the only light upon the grounds was burning. Nannie Franklin, the girl who is now confined in jail, charged with the murder, was leaning over him and engaged in fanning him while her brother "Bud" was trying to stop the flow of blood with a handkerchief. They two seemed to be using all the means in their power to alleviate the suffering of the wounded man. When the lights were lit a search was made for Smith, but he was not to be found, and was not to be seen on the grounds after

THE CUTTING TOOK PLACE.

Skinner was assisted over to the street cars and brought to the city. He was carried to the house of Mattie Wood, where he remained until his wife arrived, and he was carried home. Skinner remained alive until Sunday morning, when he died. Before breathing his last he stated to his wife that the party who cut him was a man, and said that the person wore a straw hat. Smith, it is said, wore a straw hat upon the night of the 4th. Smith was arrested several days after by detective Monaghan and locked up in jail upon a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Franklin, the father of Nannie Franklin. Nannie was arrested by officer Veal upon

A BENCH WARRANT

issued by the grand jury called to investigate the case. The principal evidence brought out in the investigation of the case by the grand jury was that given in by Willie Cartright, who swore that she returned from the jubilee with Nannie Franklin on the night of the fourth, and slept with her that night at her house. The witness stated that Nannie told her during the night that she had killed one man in the fight at the park, and that she was liable

TO KILL ANOTHER

at any time. The witness further stated that the following morning she repeated the remarks and showed the witness a knife, which she claimed was the one that did the work. Nannie was committed to jail upon this evidence, and and still remains locked behind the bars.

This evidence was brought out by the defense in the preliminary trial. As a rebuttal the prosecution introduced evidence to the effect that Willie did not go home with Nannie on the evening of the affair at Silver Spring park; neither did she sleep at the Franklin's on that night, with either Nannie or any one else. And further than this, that Willie did not come to the house until several hours after day on the morning of the 5th. This evidence was given in by inmates of the house, who opened the door and let her in.

An effort was made by the defense to prove that Smith was not at the party when the cutting took place; that he left

SEVERAL HOURS PREVIOUS

and went to the house of Mrs Tollerson where he remained all night.

Several of the Tollerson family swore that Smith and Wilson Ferguson slept at their house all night, and that the mother, four daughters and the two men slept in the same room, there being only one apartment in the building which was a one-story structure. In the testimony given in, it was stated that there was a little cherub in the family. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the mother of the child was unmarried, and that the father of the child was Robert Smith, the defendant in the case on trial. It was stated by Mrs Tollerson, the mother of the family, that there was an understanding or agreement between her daughter, the mother of the child, and Smith that should the latter get out of the scrape there would be a marriage in the family, and the little urchin

WOULD HAVE A FATHER

in the person of Robert Smith. It is in evidence that the person who it is said blew out the light when the murder was committed was a member of the grand jury that returned a true bill against Nannie Franklin, upon which a bench warrant was issued.

The trial of this case was brought about by the father of Nannie Franklin with a view to show that his daughter was not guilty of the crime with which she is charged.

The hearing of the evidence on both sides consumed the attention of the court the entire day, or at least until a very late hour in the afternoon. When the evidence was concluded Col. Samuel B. Spencer, for the prosecution, opened the argument and spoke the remainder of the day, closing about dusk, when court adjourned to meet this morning at 8 o'clock.

The argument for the defense will be made by Colonel George T Fry, and will be opened when the court meets to-day. Justice Butt will, in all probability, deliver his decision when the argument is concluded. The interest which is felt in the case is very great, and there is every probability the court room will have another large attendance to-day.

Southern Female College.

We have received a catalogue of the Southern Female college of LaGrange, which plainly shows in what a good condition that institution is. Under the able management of President I. F. Cox and his accomplished daughters, with other valuable aid, the school presents rare attractions.

The recent commencement was brilliant from first to last, and helped the fame of the school.

The musical department is famous far and wide, and the art department is receiving the most careful attention.

The attendance has been good, and all things seem to be working together nicely for this excellent school.

THE FEARFUL HEAT.

The Worst Day of the Whole Season

Yesterday was a scorcher. The sun rose as red and fiery as from a furnace, and in the hours which are usually cool here his beams fell with peculiarly penetrating heat. The atmosphere seemed close at 7 a m, and by 8 there was a heat as intense as that we usually harvest noon on a July day.

Nobody who could stay in doors went out, and the sunny sides of the streets were nearly deserted. The day had set in to do its worst, and it made a fine beginning.

The pranks of the thermometer were early noticed. At 9 a m the mercury stood at 94 in the shade of one of our central drug stores. Still the rays came down in fiercer power and the glare on the pavements was very disagreeable. In Atlanta we are blessed with such

A DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE

that an unpleasant day is an event which is always noticed, and yesterday's extreme heat was the subject of general remark. People met each other on the streets and stopped in the broiling sun to ask the stereotyped question, "Did you ever see such a day?" A general negative followed this universal query. It is remarkable that in spite of the terrible heat there were

NO SUNSTROKES

in the city. The people generally were very prudent and kept out of the sun. The streets were unusually dull, for nobody without special business would venture out.

The reporter saw several dogs trotting along the shady side of the street with half a yard of tongue hanging out and giving the appearance of the height of canine misery.

The day was noted with great interest at the agricultural rooms of the capitol. There a fair test was had, and the following figures may be taken as an evidence of the true heat of the day:

At 7 a m the mercury stood at 84. Gradually it rose and at noon marked 97, still rising. At 2 p m it stood and quivered at 98. Steadily it rose until about four p m, when the unprecedented height of

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO DEGREES

was reached and the mercury seemed to bubble and boil.

The direct heat of the rays of the sun at the highest point was 158 degrees, the very thought of which is enough to make the perspiration spout.

In some of the drug stores the mercury went still higher than 102, but this is the fairest test we have of the maximum heat of the day. The highest hitherto known this season was 98, and this has only happened three days this week.

To-morrow we will publish the figures of the thermometer for every day this month. They show that we are in the midst of a heated term of rare power. Before July opened we had a summer of rare pleasantness, and were congratulating ourselves that we were to bask in breezes all the season. The heat of yesterday will doubtless make the maximum of the summer heat, and we need not expect any other such trial.

Late yesterday afternoon there were reports on the streets that there had been some cases of sunstroke in the city, but these proved false. It is said that one or two ladies came near fainting while out in the sun and were sick from the result of the intense heat. No serious case is reported however. The sun sank as red and fierce as it had risen and his last rays were fiery and penetrating. As soon as the evening deepened into dark our unfailing breezes came to our rescue, and the night was cool. Atlanta never knows a hot night. After all the terrible glare of yesterday's heat, the sweet, pure air came in from the valley at night and brought refreshing and joy. It was welcomed as a benediction by the thousands who had suffered in the day, and the sweet rest of the night was almost a recompense for the fierce and exhausting heat of the long and weary day.

The Death of Mrs. Lydia Rigdon.

A tribute of respect and affection to the memory of Mrs Lydia Rigdon, by the Atlanta Benevolent association, adopted July 9th, 1878.

Resolved 1. That in the death of Mrs Rigdon, on the 27th ult., society has lost a bright ornament, the church a consistent, devoted and living representative of Christ, and our association an active, generous and most efficient member.

Resolved 2. That her removal in the prime of life, the going down of her sun at midday, has filled our hearts with unfeigned sorrow and anguish, and earnest longing for humble, sincere acquiescence in the will of God.

Resolved 3. That we will cherish her bright example, her truthful, candid transparent character, her unaffected piety, her singular love and acceptance of Christ, as all and in all, her wonderful submission in her last sickness, and beautiful serenity as she entered the dark valley. It was not death, but going home to be forever with the Lord.

Resolved 4. That we will think of her as having passed over the river, and through the gates into the Celestial City, to behold eternally the King in his beauty; and that we will strive to meet her in

"That true home of tearless joy, where
Earth's parted friends shall meet
With smiles of love that never fade,
And blessedness complete."

Resolved 5 That a copy of this tribute be forwarded to the family of our deceased friend, and that the same be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

A Liberal Citizen.

The liberality of Judge S. B. Hoyt, of our city, in endowing an English composition medal for Emory College, is highly commended. The medal will be given each year to the graduate of either of the last three classes who presents the best English essay of his own composition. The medal will be of the value of $20, and the man who wins it may well feel proud of the honor.

Emory College is getting a full list of medals. Mr. C. E. Boynton, of our city, last year endowed an annual medal, of the value of $20, for the best English essay from any member of the Junior or Senior classes and twice it has been the subject of a close contest at the two past commencements.

Mr. Berto Bigham, who graduated at Emory last year, has offered a medal for the best English essay from any member of the Sophomore Class next year, and also a similar medal for the best essay from the Freshman Class. All these medals added to the two medals for oratory annually offered by Mr. J. S. Stewart, make quite an array and offer to the young student a strong incentive to high and honorable endeavors at excellence in his college career.

Mr. Alton Angier.

The friends of Mr. Alton Angier, and their name is legion in Atlanta, will learn with regret that he leaves to- for San Francisco, California, which state will hereafter claim him as a citizen. We regret to chronicle Mr. Angier's departure, but since he is to go, we shall wish him *bon voyage*, and long life and prosperity in the home of his adoption.

To those with whom Mr. Angier may cast his lot, we commend him as a man of superior business qualifications, and as a gentleman of sterling qualities, affable, generous and reliable. He has seen much of the world, both on this side and across the briny deep. He has the qualities and the qualifications to win friends and fortune, and we feel sure that he will achieve success in whatever he may undertake. May health and happiness betide him, and his most sanguine anticipations be fully realized.

Cured at Ponce de Leon.

Mr. George W. Fancher, of Illinois, came to Atlanta on the first of May. He was then so badly afflicted with kidney disease that he could scarcely walk. He and his physicians had little hope of his recovery. He began going to Ponce de Leon and soon found that the water benefitted him. He is now as well as he ever was, and is going home a new man. He says he is sure that the water did the work, for he has taken nothing else. He is of course a great believer in the spring as are many others who have enjoyed its benefits.

A Plucky Company.

Last night, in spite of the heat, the Gate City Guards were out about forty strong for a drill. They went through it like men under command of Lieutenant Scrutchin. The boys are of the true pluck, and just such grit as they showed last night has made their company one of the finest in the south. They are just as well drilled now as they were when they won such high praise in Charleston. We are proud that the city has such a company. Long may it thrive.

For Anything

In the Hat or Furnishing goods line, go to the Atlanta Hat Store. C. W. Brunner & Son, 33 Whitehall street.
322 july20...d2t sat sun 3d or 4th col

THE HEATED TERM.

A Broiling Day all over the Union.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The heat is intense. There is little business in the city. In Wall and Broad streets there is almost a complete suspension. A great many prostrations have taken place. Telegrams from various parts of the country report but little or no change since yesterday. St. Louis reports a continuance of blazing hot weather.

OVERHEATING IN SUMMER.

From the Trenton Gazette.

All the trustworthy hygienists and medical authorities are unanimous in recommending fruits and vegetables as the best and appropriate food for this season, and that the eating of much meat, rich gravies, etc., is carefully to be abstained from. And yet there is not one person in ten who carefully and intelligently follows this advice. In hotels and boarding houses people gorge themselves with meats and gravies and pastry, and wonder how it is possible, after such a strengthening meal, that they feel so weak, and shaky, and nervous, and out of sorts? With nothing but good bread and butter and a saucer of fruit for dinner the next day, the same person would have marveled still more how in the world such a slim meal gave him such strength and elasticity of spirits and improved health. Depend on it, a very large proportion of the physical ills of life come from too much eating. There is but little danger of not eating enough. The trouble with nine-tenths of ailing and chronical complaining city people is injudicious and intemperate eating. Leave off eating so much meat and greasy compounds and rich pastry, and try a simpler diet for a time, and, our word for it you will soon experience a great and marvelous change come over the spirit of your dream.

ST. LOUIS COMPARED WITH INDIA

From the St. Louis Evening Post.

"This is hotter than India," said a gentleman behind the counter of a prominent cigar store, on Fourth street, to an Evening Post reporter who was buying a weed.

"How do you make that out?"

"I mean one suffers more from the heat as it now rages here than do the white people in India. I was in India nine years, sergeant in one of the British regiments stationed on duty there, and I know I have suffered more from the heat during the past three days in St. Louis than I ever did all the years I was in India. The reason is that the temperature, high as it is, is equable—it ranges the year around from say from 110 to 120, and the system gradually becomes accustomed to it. While here the changes are so sudden that in the extreme heat people are prostrated at once."

"How do the white people in India keep cool?"

"The hot winds that blow there seem to come straight from a furnace, and to protect themselves from these winds, masses of seaweed, called taties, are erected in front of all the doors, stretching in a slanting direction from the top of the door to the ground, and these taties are kept wet by the natives throwing water upon them all day long. Drafts of air are produced in the rooms by what they call punkahs, like the movable fans, kept in motion by steam, that you see in the restaurant. Only the punkahs are about six feet long and three feet wide, and a native keeps pulling them, standing at one end, by means of a rope. Attached to the bottom of the punkah are curtains, which sweep down within six inches of your face when you lie in bed. You find your bed, though, covered with bugs; you can sweep them off in handfuls. If you clear the bed of them by placing it in the sun, you will find it covered the next morning the same as ever.

"Are sunstrokes frequent?"

"Not as long as the men are not on duty. From 6 a. m. until 4 p. m. it is dangerous to be out in the sun. During one march which my regiment made in 1858, about fifty men a day were struck in that regiment alone. A man would begin to laugh, then to cry, and in fifteen minutes he would be a corpse. I have seen their skulls split open as if some one had struck them on the head with an ax, and you could see their brains boiling while the skull itself became black. Very few men ever survive a sunstroke, and if they do, it always leaves its work on the mind."

HOW THE SUN POURS DOWN IN ST. LOUIS.

St Louis Globe-Democrat, 18th.

It were useless to descant upon the great force of the sun's heat yesterday. People forced by business into the streets appreciated the situation. The man who walked other than under the shade of an umbrella was as rash and rare as the man who walked fast, or walked at all if he could get a street car. The street sprinkling carts were put into the service at 2 a. m., and it was only unusual industry that enabled them to keep the dust laid. The trail of a sprinkler was actually marked by the steam of the water being rapidly evaporated by the intense heat. On Eleventh street, near the city hall, the tar, which is a decided ingredient of a specimen patent pavement, actually melted and ran slowly into the gutters on either side. The composition boulevard at the post office corner was as soft and yielding as a sponge, but clung to boot heels and soles with an exasperating tenacity.

The calm thoroughfares were almost deserted. Fouth street, at 3 p. m., looked like the main street of some inland town of county importance. On the sunny side, there was the appearance of Sunday. On the other, pedestrians but little better than crawled along, hats off and handkerchief in hand. The average citizen, firmly believing that absence of perspiration was evidence of impending sunstroke, felt the back of his neck with the frequency of a small boy taking note of time by his new watch. All coats other than those of the lightest texture were worn upon the arm, and the streets looked bucolic by reason of the great amount of straw as made into hats in sight.

A sweltering policeman told a reporter at 2 o'clock that he had been looking for the shady sides of the streets on his beat since 10 o'clock, and that he hadn't found in that time a strip over two feet wide.

A reporter walked through the business portion of the city a sufficient distance to observe that the intense heat had all but paralyzed business. There were less than half the usual number of drays and freight wagons in the service. All shipments that could be postponed were laid over. In cases of emergency the carriers took half loads, and the gait of the suffering animals was of the slowest. Some bright genius decorated his horse's head with a monster cheap straw hat. Holes were cut in the crown from which the ears protruded. The broad brims were tied under the horse's neck. The effect was ludicrous, giving the animal an absurd appearance, but the benefits of this novel bonnet were appreciated by all who saw it, and imitated by the humane. By the afternoon a majority of the beasts of burden in use down town were in the enjoyment of these funny-looking but very comfortable sun-shades. A sponge kept saturated with water and placed in the crown of the hat augments the benefits of the contrivance. Down on the levee the sun shone with a blinding brilliancy upon the white cobble-stones, which acquired and attained a heat which made existence almost intolerable. There was but little handling of freight done, and the white-painted steamers lay blistering sleepily all day, and when a packet departed it was in a dejected, depressed sort of a way.

WHAT IS SUNSTROKE?

ST LOUIS, July 17.—Dr. Ludeking, the principal physician at the dispensary, whose experience has been quite large, during the last two weeks, said: "It is only within late years that sunstroke has been recognized as a disease itself. Formerly, all persons prostrated by heat, or directly by the sun, were treated as for appoplexy or congestion of the brain, by bleeding, and many men and women have gone to their long homes in past, victims to the ignorance of physicians attending them. Sunstroke is not an affection particularly of the brain, but rather of the enveloping tissue and the upper portion of the spine and its envelopments are particularly affected. The first symptoms are dizziness, intense pain in the head, and then unconsciousness. There is an element of epilepsy in the attack. The first condition is comatose; convulsions come later. The action of the heart is very weak, and the pulse is hurried. The entire body is very hot; the upper portion of the spine and neck is hotter than the rest of the body. We dash cold water upon the body to bring what is called a revulsion. The idea is to reduce the temperature of the body to a natural degree as speedily as possible. A healthier action of the vital organs follows: The idea is simply to get the heat-distributing organs into a healthy and natural action. We use ether to accelerate the reduction of the body. It is applied externally. Ether evaporates more rapidly than anything else. During the past week I have used it with signal success, having revived patients when all the water in the world would not do any good. You will remember that during the drenching process we constantly felt the body of the patient. As soon as a natural temperature was attained, and this was best found feeling under the arms, the cold applications were stopped. If convulsions continued, chloral was administered hyperdermically, in order to bring about relaxation. The sleep of exhaustion then follows, and from that point the patient must depend to a great degree upon the forces of nature to effect his cure. A man once a victim to extreme heat is prostrated easily by high temperature ever after. As to the connection between alcoholism and sunstroke, I find that about 60 per cent of the cases brought to us have found their birth in excessive use of stimulants.

The habitual drinker should, during a season like this, take some stimulants, however, but should be as moderate as possible. To break off suddenly would be to unstring the nervous system and bring about a prostration in itself, which would need but little exposure in the sun to develop a first-class case of sunstroke. We find that stimulants produce an increased animal heat, and that the patient succumbs easily. I would not say that these cases are the mildest, for the statement would be unfair. A sober and strictly temperate man, will withstand the heat for a long time, but when he falls he falls all over, and is brought to us ten parts sun-struck, while the other particals but one part sun-struck, and the other nine drunk. The former will probably die. It would be a surprise if the latter did not recover.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Again.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: If it be true, as reported, that agents of the Texas Pacific Railroad company are employed to manufacture a public sentiment in the southern states during the autumn canvass in favor of government aid to that undertaking, and to take a quiet part in the election of members accordingly as they favor or oppose the Scott bills, it is a matter which we may pass upon quite independently of the motives of that company. It is evident that the votes of southern statesmen and voters are needed to the success of either or any of the plans for building the Southern road to the Pacific. It concerns us, therefore, to know which, if any, of them best serve the purposes dear to our people. As has been heretofore explained, there are now two prominent candidates for the enterprise, with two different plans, though the road itself, or the main part of it, is substantially the same by either. Not so, however, with the possibilities of the way in which it may be used when built.

These two plans are popularly known as the Scott plan and the Huntington plan. Scott's plan, as heretofore developed, provides for a main line from Fort Worth to San Diego, on the southern boundary of California, with such connections to Mississippi and eastern cities as may be built by private enterprise alone. St. Louis has a double tier of connecting lines with Fort Worth in operation. Memphis has a single line, but the larger part of it is controlled by the St. Louis interests, and arbitrarily used to injure Memphis. No other southern city has yet effected a connection with it, so that if left to private capital merely, it is reasonably feared that St. Louis would gain the cheap and nearly all the advantage of through traffic from Scott's road. Scott and the other speculative owners are Pennsylvanians, with large railroad interests south and west of Pittsburg to be benefitted by new traffic. Huntington and his party are Californians, and have already 2,000 miles of road on that coast to be helped by added local traffic. They propose a main line, aided by land grant only, between El Paso and Fort Yuma, where it connects with the road in operation to Los Angelos and San Francisco. 720 miles east of El Paso two forks are proposed, a southern one by way of San Antonio to New Orleans, and a north bound one by way of the Texas and Pacific to Fort Worth and Texarkana, and thence by a new line direct to Memphis, in order to do away with the domination of St. Louis. Vicksburg intermediate will have practicable connection by either, or both, of these prongs or branches. There is no question that of the two systems this last promises the most serviceable and salutory results to the southern states. The north has already aggrandized itself from southern territory enough. Even now the traveler between Texas and the national capital traverses states north of the Ohio river, and that empire is almost in the clutches of northern cities. So long as this is done with northern capital we cannot complain; but we cannot afford to vote money or credit from the national treasury to increase that tendency. Other features of the two plans concern the policy of the whole country. Scott's plan contemplates a government guarantee of $38,750,000 company bonds for fifty years at five per cent gold interest; the Johnston (Virginia) plan, as it is sometimes called, contemplates an issue of only $10,000 per mile of greenbacks, or $18,000,000 in all, which will at once find their way into circulation in our own country.

This is an additional recommendation. These notes cost the government nothing to issue, and the companies are bound to repay them with four per cent interest in the course of forty years. If the government is ever again going to come to the assistance of private parties in the creation of quasi-national and public improvements (if the expediency of which there are, we admit, grave disputes on public as well as party grounds,) it could not do better than to adopt this method, and thereby give an impetus to the sluggishness of capital, and at the same time an extension to southern avenues of trade.

At any rate, it would appear that the choice is largely in the hands of our own people, and since there are competitors for our favor, it is well to remember that we must look to the road itself and not to its projectors for our advantage nor to their promises. Whoever will give us a real southern road with the terminis at these three points on the Mississippi, with the least cost or delay, should have our suffrages.

AJAX.

Bound for Cyprus.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—Emigration from Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale, and it is probable that a direct service of steamers will be established between this port and Cyprus.

Church Burned.

BROMPTON, ONT., July 19.—The Catholic church at this place is burned. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The church contained very valuable pictures.

A London Failure.

LONDON, July 19.—Liabilities of Hazard & Calcecott, wool brokers, $2,500,000. The failure involved that of Geo. M. Kiell & Co., commission merchants

Going to Ansin.

PARIS, July 19.—The cabinet has decided to send as many troops as possible to Ansin, the scene of the colliers' strike.

Bankrupt.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The San Jose Mill and Lumber company have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $233,000; assets $157,000.

Suicide with Morphine.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 19.—Mrs. Johannah Hurlbut committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine.

Cheap Straw Hats.

Men's, Boy's and Children's. Prices reduced. Secure Bargains at C. W. Brunner & Son's, 33 Whitehall street.
322 july20...d2t sat sun 3d and 4th col

For 25 Cents.

The Best Cotton Half Hose in Atlanta, 33 Whitehall St., at C. W. Brunner & Son's.
322 july20...d2t sat sun 3d or 4th col

Storm in the Stud.

Mr. Robert M. Clarke has purchased from Mr. Clint Taylor the fine 8-year old bay Stallion "Storm," and will keep him at Panola, DeKalb county, where he will serve in the Stud. "Storm" is by Clark, Chief of Kentucky, the celebrated son of Mambrino Chief, out of Mary C, by Knight of St. George. He is a half brother of "Kentucky Prince," who trotted in his 7 year old form in 2:28, at Fleetwood Park, and was afterwards sold for $10,000 at auction. A former owner of "Storm" informed the reporter last evening that he had driven this Stallion in 2:34 upon a Kentucky track, several years ago. "Storm" is registered and has the best pedigree of any Stallion in Georgia. 317 july19 2t

Shirts and Underwear.

Go to C. W. Brunner & Son, 32 Whitehall Street.
322 july20...d2t sat sun 3d or 4th col

Mr. John Hightower, Griffin, Ga.

Minnie Taylor can beat John Kimble Jackson for $250 a side a side, the best three in five to harness, either at Griffin or Atlanta, any time between the 1st and the 15th of August. If you will make the match name the day and track.

WM. HODGES.

Atlanta, July 20th, 1878. july20..d1t

Only 5 Cents.

White Lawn Ties, Silk Neckwear, cheap. C. W. Brunner & Son, 32 Whitehall St.
322 july20 d2t sat sun 3d and 4th col

FRUIT JARS, All Kinds.
MILLVILLE ATMOSPHERIC FRUIT JARS,
CHAMPION FREEZERS.
FLY FANS and TRAPS
to Merchants at manufacturers prices by
McBRIDE & CO.

949 nov11...dly 4pg

Closing Out Regardless of Cost

Over 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits, at
july3 dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.

WILHOFT'S TONIC.—THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age! Compesed of pure and simple drugs. Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctor's visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty and you will never regret it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
697 may1...d&w6m july13...d&w3w

MACON, GA., July 11th, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:

Permit me to state through your paper that on the 13th day of August next, in this city, there will be a competitive examination for appointment to the Cadetship at West Point.

It will be open to all young men in the 6th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 22.

It will be conducted by Professor W. D. Williams, Professor C. W. Smith and Dr. W. S. Holt. Your most obedient servant,

322 july13..d10t JAMES H. BLOUNT.

Notice.

An examination of colored applicants to positions as Teachers in the Colored Schools in Atlanta, Georgia, will be held in the High School building, on the 20th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. All who desire to be examined will please be present at the hour named.

By order of the Committee on Teachers.

B. MALLON,
Superintendent of Public Schools.
July 13th, 1878. 216 july13 d8t

—People of all classes will acknowledge that in this world much depends upon our financial condition, yet not many wisely reflect that our financial condition depends upon our physical. Yet it is even so, for who can labor without health, and who can accumulate money without labor? Hence, the importance of using Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar, which is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat, and Lungs. Remember you can buy a bottle of the Compound Honey of Tar for 50 cts. For sale by Collier & Co., Pinson & Peacock, and Hutchison & Bro.
41 may2...deowly&wseowly

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

—How sad that in our daily life we neglect so many things necessary to our well being. The man of business with an eye only to his credit in the financial world, the individual of elegant leisure whose only aim is to array himself to the best advantage, the young lady who idly listening to spring's divine harmonies, feels not the approach of disease in the feeling of languor which possesses her—all alike surrender too easily to the advance-guard of disease, when, by a judicious investment in Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, a long array of ills is put to rout. Buy Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, and rid ourself of disorders arising from a torpid liver. Price 50cts. For sale by Collier & Co., Pinson & Peacock, and Hutchison & Bro.
461 may1...deowly&wseowly

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

NEW IDEA

38 Ten long counters full of various bargains are placed in the centre of the store at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s. The goods on them are sold regardless of cost, and an inspection is respectfully solicited. This is an opportunity which seldom presents itself. 38

Respectfully,

38 FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO. 38

Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Yes, We Do

Make gold fillings for $1. One trial, and we will do your work in the future. Sets teeth from $5 to $10. Teeth extracted 50c. WM. CRENSHAW Dentist. Office and residence 34 Whitehall street.
8jan20dtf

Saratoga Vichy Water cures Dyspepsia. Aids Digestion, Relieves Kidney and Bladder difficulties. For sale on Draught or in Bottles by
THEO. SCHUMANN,
DANIEL & MARSH,
DR. P. R. HOLT.
00 july4..d10t thur sat tues

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

For disinfecting your premises—O A Smith.
Civil and mechanical engineering—W H Young
Auction this morning—Olcott & Co.
Auction to-day—D P Ellis & Co.
Woodworkman, etc. wanted—D Lindsay & Co.
Everybody wanted—O A Smith.
Fresh fish—Emery & Prince.
Cow strayed—J M Webster.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 19, 1878.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.............100 | Selling.............101

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.........par | Selling.........¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 7s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Georgia 7s gold	106@10[illegible]	Atlanta 10s	112@115
Georgia 8s	102@112	Augusta City 7s	97@100
So Car. valid 6s	83@ 85	Savannah City	54@ 57
N. E. R. R. 7s	95@103	Macon City	50@ 60
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	104@107	Ga. R. R. 7s	100@102
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	104@107	Ga. R. R. 6s	94@ 96
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage	104@107	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Atlanta Water	99@101	Central R.R. 7s	102@103
		So. West RR 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@103
		W & A R R Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	98@100

STOCKS—

Georgia R.R.	69@ 71	SouthWes R.R.	87@ 90
Central R.R.	53@ 56	Atlanta Str'tRR	94@100
A. & W.P.R.R.	98@100		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 19.—*Noon*.—Stocks irregular. Money 3 Gold 100⅝. Exchange—long $4 83; short $4 86. State Bonds steady. Governments steady.

NEW YORK, July 19.—*Evening*.—Money easy at 1½. Exchange $4 83½. Gold steady at 100⅝. Governments quiet and steady; new fives 107⅝. State Bonds quiet.

Stocks closed steady.

N. Y. Central	109	Preferred	77½
Erie	15⅞	Pittsburg	82½
Lake Shore	62⅞	Rock Island	114½
Illinois Central	86	Western Union	91½
Chicago & N. W.	49½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$117,397,378 Currency..$46 988,996
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest..........$110,000 Bonds..........$12,000
Customs receipts to-day $239,000.

PARIS, July 19.—2 30 p. m.—Rentes 114f 70c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 19, 1878.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association says: "Cotton was in good demand at hardening prices early in the week. For the last few days business was large with a general advance. In American there was large business, and quotations were 1-16 to 3-16d higher, the advance being most marked in medium and lower grades, which were in most request. Sea island was in extensive demand, chiefly on lower qualities of Florida, which advanced a half penny. Futures were not materially changed till Tuesday, when the tone was stronger. Wednesday and Thursday 1/32d advance was generally obtained, but the market closed 1-16d below the best for some positions.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet at 10½c for middlings.

BY TELEGRAPH

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—*Noon*.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6⅜; middling Orleans 6⅝; sales 12 000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; no receipts; futures sellers at 1-32 decline; middling uplands nothing below low middlings July delivery 6⅜; July and August delivery 6 13-32; August and September delivery 6 15-32@6⅜; September and October delivery 6⅜; October and November delivery 6 15-32; new crop shipped in November and December per sail 6 11-32. Sales the week 86,000; speculation 15,000; export 4,000; stock 709,000; American 566 000; receipts 3 000; American 1,000, actual export 4,000; afloat 180,000; American 45,000; sales of American 59,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands nothing below low middlings July delivery 6 15-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—5:00 p. m—Sales to-day included 8,300 bales American; futures dull; middling uplands nothing below low middlings September and October delivery 6⅜. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer; an advance is demanded, which buyers refuse.

NEW YORK, July 19—*Noon*—Cotton firm; sales 1,565 bales; uplands 11⅛; Orleans 11⅝, futures easier.

July	11.53@11.55	October	11 11@11 13
August	11.58@11.59	November	10.98@11.00
September	11.25@11.27	December	10 97@10 99

NEW YORK, July 19.—*Evening*—Cotton firm; uplands 11⅛; Orleans 11⅝; sales 1,640 bales; net receipts of the week 187 bales; gross 4,210; exports to Great Britain 1,743; France 294, net receipts to day 40 bales gross 651; futures closed steady; sales 2,000 bales.

July	11.61	January	11 03@11 04
August	11.63@11 64	February	11.08@11 09
September	11 28@11 29	March	11.1[illegible]@11. 8
October	11.14@11 15	April	11.25@11.26
November	10.99@11 00	May	11.34@11.35
December	10.9[illegible]		

NEW YORK, July 19.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	3,340
Same time last year	4,091
Showing a decrease	251
Total receipts to date	4,215,445
Same time last year	3,928 798
Showing an increase	286,647
Exports for the week	8,366
Same week last year	11,0 4
Showing a decrease	2,698
Total exports to date	3,281,647
Same time last year	2,975,126
Showing an increase	306 121
Stock at all United States ports	187,817
Same time last year	211,318
Showing a decrease	23,5 1
Stock at interior towns	8,46[illegible]
Same time last year	15,121
Showing a decrease	6,956
Stock at Liverpool	709,000
Same time last year	958,000
Showing a decrease	249,0 0
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	45 000
Same time last year	56,000
Showing a decrease	11,000

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 11 bales; stock 2 511; net receipts of the week 296; sales 620; exports coastwise 723.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 379 bales; gross 2[illegible]; sales 2[illegible]0 stock 15,612; net receipts of the week 736; gross 1,153; sales 5,000; exports to Great Britain 4,126; continent 0; coastwise 2,415.

MOBILE, July 19—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 58 bales; sales 200; stock 800; net receipts of the week 220; sales 850.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—Cotton, nothing doing, nominal and unchanged; middlings 10 15-16; low middlings 10 7-16; good ordinary 10 1-16; net receipts 44 bales; gross 55; sales 2[illegible]; stock 1,[illegible] net receipts of the week 660; gross [illegible]; sales [illegible] exports coastwise 6[illegible]5.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary [illegible] net receipts 183 bales; stock 530; net receipts of the week 460, sales 450; exports coastwise [illegible].

WILMINGTON, July 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10½; good ordinary [illegible]; net receipts 5 bales; sales 22; stock 13[illegible]; net receipts of the week 57; sales 40; exports coastwise 40 bales.

NORFOLK, July 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 23 bales; stock 1,497; net receipts of the week 590; exports coastwise 576; sales [illegible]

BALTIMORE, July 19—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; gross receipts 9 bales; sales 50; stock 1320; gross receipts of the week 596; sales 305; spinners 7[illegible]; exports to Great Britain 235; coastwise 3[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts of the week [illegible] bales; gross 754; sales 1,841; spinners 1,80[illegible]

BOSTON, July 19.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; gross receipts 118 bales; stock 5,183; net receipts of the week 850; gross 2,018.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; net receipts 35 bales; sales 20[illegible]0; stock 1,[illegible] net receipts of the week 455; shipments 1,[illegible]; sales 1,2[illegible]0

AUGUSTA, July 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary [illegible]; net receipts 18 bales; sales 194; net receipts of the week 354; shipments 533; sales 77[illegible]; stock 2,112.

MONTGOMERY, July 19—Cotton quiet; scarcely any offering; middlings 10; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 9⅜; net receipts of the week 69 bales; shipments 145; stock 169; sales [illegible]

COLUMBUS, July 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10; low middlings 9⅞; good ordinary 9⅜; net receipts of the week 61 bales; shipments 111; sales 159; spinners 38.

MACON, July 19—Cotton steady; middlings 10½; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts of the week 36 bales; sales 109; stock 870; shipments 154.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—6c.
BUTTER—Choice Tennessee yellow [illegible] @14; common, no sale.
POULTRY—Chickens, cocks 12½; hens [illegible] spring chickens 8@14.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 28.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed [illegible]
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, peeled, [illegible]; apples 2.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@[illegible]; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra [illegible] North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee [illegible]

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—80@$1 00.
WHEAT BRAN—85@90.
OATS—38@40.
HAY—Timothy $1 00; Clover 95.
CORN—63@65.
MEAL—65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—75.
MOLASSES—Barrels 27; no tierces; [illegible]
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@60.
COFFEE—Rio 16@19; old Government [illegible] 8@30.
SUGAR—Standard A 10; white extra C [illegible] extra C 9½; yellows 8@9; New Orleans [illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy $6 25; extra family $6 0[illegible]; [illegible] $5 50.
BACON—Sugar-cured Hams 10½@11[illegible]; [illegible] 7½; shoulders none; clear sides 6¾@7.
GREEN MEATS—none.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 6½@6[illegible]; clear sides 6¾@7; shoulders none; long clear [illegible]
LARD—Tierces, kits [illegible]; [illegible] and buckets [illegible]
CREAM CHEESE—15.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 [illegible]
LIME—[illegible]
NAILS—$2 [illegible]
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20@[illegible]; Georgia upper 35@[illegible]; [illegible] @$9 00 @ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—Gunny none; Domestic [illegible] Domestic 2¼ lbs 11½; Domestic [illegible]
IRON TIES—$ bundle $2 40.
POWDER—Blasting $3 50@4 00; [illegible]
SHOT—Drop $2 25; Buck $2 50.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $7 50. Apples [illegible]; Oranges none; Cocoanuts, none; [illegible] $2 50; ¼ box $1 25; ⅛ box [illegible] 7½@8c; Citron 20@25c; Figs 10@[illegible]; [illegible] 20@25c; Pecans 12½@13½c; Brazil [illegible] 12½@15c.

Tobacco.

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch [illegible] 45; common, sound, 11-inch old [illegible] medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch 55@60; fine 11-inch old 75; Grovely $1 [illegible] $1 25; natural leaf $1 00; Durham assorted, 60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 8; osnaburgs [illegible] cambrics 5@5½; prints 4½@5½; brown [illegible] 7; brown shirtings 5; bleached sheetings [illegible] bleached shirtings 4@[illegible]; checks [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Flour quiet [illegible] slightly in buyers favor; ungraded spring [illegible] $1 02. Corn closed ½c lower; ungraded [illegible] Coffee steady. Sugar steady but quiet; [illegible] good refining 7 3-16@7¼. Molasses [illegible] unchanged. Rice steady and quiet. [illegible] at $1 42½@$1 47½. Turpentine firm [illegible] Pork about steady; mess $10 [illegible] hams new $22 00. Cut Meats steady; [illegible] steady; western long clear 6; city [illegible] and short clear western 5.80@5.85. Lard [illegible] prime steam 7.20@7.25. Whisky [illegible] $1 0[illegible]. Freight a shade firmer.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Flour steady and [illegible] Wheat in fair demand; No 2 chicago spring [illegible] Corn irregular at 38⅝. Oats firm at [illegible] unsettled and generally lower, closing [illegible] cash or August $9 30. Lard steady and [illegible] Bulk Meats a shade higher; shoulders [illegible] short rib 5⅝; short clear 5[illegible] Whisky at [illegible]

The Drovers Journal reports Hogs [illegible] 12,700; shipments 3,600; market opened [illegible] closed weak and lower; shipping grades [illegible] 4.40; light 4 15@4 35; mixed [illegible] receipts 4,600; shipments 3,100; market [illegible] fair demand for exports at 4 50@[illegible] common shipping 4.20@4 60; butchers steady [illegible] 2 60@3 30; bulls 1 80@2 30; Texans [illegible] Sheep receipts 400; market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Cattle in fair demand [illegible] good native steers and grass Texans; [illegible] native steers range from 4 00@5.00; Texans [illegible] 2 50 [illegible] 4 1; do. cows [illegible] hogs active and lower; light shipping [illegible] Yorkers 3 90@4.25; mixed packing [illegible] sheep steady; good demand; good [illegible] 3 62½.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour firmer but quotably higher. Wheat quiet; new [illegible] Quiet but firm at 41@43. Oats [illegible] quiet at $1 0[illegible]@$13 25. Lard in good demand [illegible] full prices. Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 5.10; short rib sides 5.[illegible] closing at 5 80 asked; 5.70 bid; short clear [illegible] 6. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders [illegible] rib sides 6⅝; clear sides 6¾. Whisky steady [illegible] firm at $1 04. Sugar firm and unchanged. [illegible] easier; packing 4.20@4.40.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Flour firm and [illegible] changed. Wheat, red 80@83; amber [illegible] 90 Corn in fair demand and firm; white [illegible] mixed 43. Oats steady; white 30; [illegible] Pork steady at $10 25. Lard steady; choice [illegible] in tierce 8 kegs 9. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders [illegible] 5⅝; clear rib sides 6; clear sides 6¼. Bacon [illegible] shoulders 5⅝; clear rib sides 6⅝; [illegible] Sugar-cured Hams 10½@12. Whisky steady [illegible] $1 04.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—[illegible] District of Georgia, SS. At Newnan, the [illegible] of July, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of [illegible] L. [illegible], of [illegible]ville, in the county of Coweta and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

WM. A. TURNER, Assignee.

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